

# The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST  
OVERCAST  
Barometer 30.11

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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March 17 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 55, 2 p.m. 61  
Humidity 77 59

March 17, 1914 Temperature 6 a.m. 52 p.m. 63  
Humidity 78 64

2860 日二初月二

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1915.

卷一第 第七十三

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS  
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## TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

### ALLIES RECAPTURE MORE TRENCHES.

### BRILLIANT RECOVERY BY BRITISH TROOPS.

Russians, Waist-deep in Snow, Capture  
Enemy Positions.

### THE SINKING OF THE DRESDEN.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### Fruitless German Attacks.

March 17, 12.25 a.m.

A Paris evening communique states:—  
An attempt by the enemy on Monday to recapture trenches on the spar at Lorette was repulsed.  
We exploded a mine in the region of Perthes, and held the cavity after a sharp fight.  
We progressed north of Beaunejour.  
German counter-attacks on Monday night between the Four de Paris and Bolante, and Vauquois and Bois Le Pretre, were repulsed.

### With the Russians.

March 16, 11.30 p.m.

A Petrograd communique states:—  
The Russians have dislodged the Germans at some advanced posts along the Niemen.  
The Russian offensive continues successfully on both banks of the Orzic.

### Snow Up to Waists.

A battle is developing in Galicia, east of the railway from Stanisla and Kolomyaz, where the Russian infantry, advancing in snow up to their waists, captured the enemy's positions and 2,000 prisoners.

### The Siege of Przemyel.

The Russians besieging Przemyel have occupied heights commanding the inner forts.

### Brilliant British Recovery.

March 16, 4.50 p.m.

A Paris communique states:—  
The Belgians have consolidated their gains.  
The British, having recaptured Saint Eloi, also retook the trenches to the south-west of the village and compelled the enemy to evacuate trenches to the south-east, which the British completely demolished by their artillery.

### More Trenches Reoccupied.

We made fresh progress north-east of Souain, and recaptured the remainder of the trenches in Bois Le Pretre.  
The Germans took a trench at Reichackerkopf, but we retook it, capturing prisoners.

### Huge German Losses.

March 16, 5 p.m.

Field Marshal Sir John French, in his bulletin, states:—  
The line we captured eastward of Neuve Chapelle has been consolidated and held, despite repeated counter-attacks.  
Judging by the number of dead Germans counted on the ground, the enemy's loss cannot have been less than 17,000.

### The British Success.

(Official Telegram from the British Foreign Office.)

March 14.

The War Office reports that on the 13th inst. several heavy German counter-attacks were repulsed.  
We have now taken 1,720 prisoners during the last three days; the enemy's losses have been very heavy and cannot be far short of 10,000.  
A German train at Don was blown up by our aircraft this morning.

## TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

### French Reports.

(Official Telegram from French Government, via Peking.)

March 16.

On the 14th, British squadrons bombarded Westend with success.

The Belgian army continued to progress south of Dixmude and in the bend of the Yser.

British troops were very strongly attacked, in the evening, south of Ypres; they began to retreat, but soon afterwards counter-attacked, inflicting very heavy losses on the Germans.

Fighting is still proceeding in Argonne, where we carried 300 metres of trenches, taking numerous prisoners, including several officers.

Three enemy attacks were fully repulsed on the heights of the Meuse at Eparges and north of Badoenvillers; two German attacks were stopped dead by our fire.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

### BARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### Violent Counter-Attack Repulsed.

March 15, 4.25 p.m.

A Paris communique says there is no change at Neuve Chapelle. The enemy made a third, most violent counter-attack in an attempt to retake their lost trenches between the Four-de-Paris and Bolante, but were repulsed as previously.

### Wounded Prisoners of War.

March 15, 5.20 p.m.

In the House of Commons, the Hon. Neil Primrose announced that the Government is considering the question of proposing that wounded prisoners of war should be interned in Switzerland.  
Negotiations for a similar arrangement are proceeding between France and Germany.

### Statement by Earl Kitchener.

March 15, 7 p.m.

In the House of Lords, Earl Kitchener made a brief statement. Many weeks of trench-fighting, he said, have not affected the morale of our troops and the fighting at Neuve Chapelle and Epineite showed how successfully we were able to take the offensive.

He paid a tribute to the gallantry of the Indians and quoted a congratulatory message which Field Marshal Sir John French had asked him to transmit to the Viceroy of India.

The health of the troops was remarkably good, which was a striking testimony to the value of inoculation and the skill of the medical staff.

Earl Kitchener pointed out the progress of the French armies, especially in the Champagne region, and warmly eulogised the French soldier.

He affirmed that the German attacks on the Eastern Front were either well held or driven back.

The operations in the Dardanelles showed, he said, the great power of the Allied Fleets. He could not say more at present, but the House might rest assured that the matter was well in hand.

He dwelt upon the question of an adequate supply of war material for the present and for the next two or three months. "This," he said, "is causing me serious anxiety."

It was absolutely essential that the arrears in the delivery of supplies should be wiped out, because the output of every round of ammunition was of the utmost importance.

Earl Kitchener concluded by stating that the Government was considering an arrangement whereby the armament firms would come under Government control and the employees would reap some of the benefits which the war had automatically brought to the firms.

### The Welsh Bill.

March 15, 8.35 p.m.

In the House of Commons Mr. Lloyd George, answering Welsh criticisms of the postponement of the Church Bill, emphasised that powerful opponents of the Bill were at the front.

If the war ended by the 30th September they could not attend the House of Commons on the 1st October, when important matters would arise.

Mr. Lloyd George said the words "conclusion of the war" involved the occupation and time for settlement. How long the occupation took depended on the extent of the victory. These churchmen would probably not be able to return from the front for at least six months after the war was over.

## TO-DAY'S WAR TELEGRAMS.

### End of the Dresden.

March 15, 8.55 p.m.

The Press Bureau announces that at nine o'clock in the morning yesterday H.M.S.S. Glasgow, Kent and Orama caught the German cruiser Dresden near Juan Fernandez Island.

After an action lasting five minutes the Dresden hauled down her colours and displayed the white flag. She was much damaged and on fire.

The magazine afterwards exploded and the Dresden sank. The crew was saved.

Fifteen badly wounded Germans were landed at Valparaiso. The British sustained no casualties and no damage.

### Russians Wreck Siege Batteries.

March 15, 9.5 p.m.

A Petrograd communique says that on the whole front in the region of Prasnay, from the Mawa railway to the Ozyo river and on the left bank of the latter, we progressed, fighting all the way.

The German counter-attacks were everywhere repulsed.

The guns at Ossowiec have wrecked several of the siege batteries of heavy calibre which had been installed within range of the fortress.

In the Carpathians, Austrian attacks at Baligrod and a German attack on hill No. 992, near Kozlowka, were repulsed.

We defeated the enemy in the region to the north of Obertyn. There has been an artillery duel at Przemyel.

### Killed in Action.

March 15, 8.35 p.m.

It is announced that Second Lieutenant Cyril Austin, of the West Surrey Regiment, a member of Reuter's editorial staff, was killed on the field of battle on the 10th inst.

### French Capture Three Lines of Trenches.

March 16, 3 a.m.

Last evening's communique from Paris says there have been numerous actions in our favour to-day.

Our artillery in the vicinity of Lombardtyde effectively bombarded the enemy's works.

The British south of Ypres, whom a German attack yesterday compelled to retire beyond St. Eloi, re-captured that village and almost all the adjoining trenches, despite several counter-attacks.

A brilliant attack by our infantry north of Arras captured simultaneously three lines of trenches on a spur of Notre Dame de Lorette, and reached the edge of the plateau. We took one hundred prisoners.

### German Blockhouse Demolished.

March 16, 2.40 a.m.

Further south, in the region of Roelincourt, near the Lille Road, we exploded several trenches.

The Germans mined and occupied a trench at Carnoy, in the region of Albert, but were driven out.

We made fresh progress in Champagne, in the woods north-east of Souain and north-west of Perthes, and we repulsed two counter-attacks north-east of Mesnil.

There was great activity in Argonne.

Two German counter-attacks in the region of Bagatelle were repulsed and a German blockhouse was demolished.

Two enemy counter-attacks between the Four-de-Paris and Bolante failed.

Our infantry captured the western part of the village of Vauquois, taking numerous prisoners.

The Germans mined and destroyed four advanced trenches in the Bois-le-Preire, while to the north-west of Pont-a-Mousson we re-captured two and a half trenches.

### TELEGRAMS.

#### CHINA AND JAPAN.

#### FURTHER QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")  
London. Received March 17.

In the House of Commons, replying to a question as to whether the Chinese railways for which Japan asked concessions would be managed by China, or whether they would be completely foreign in all respects, the Hon. Neil Primrose said he was unable to forecast the outcome of the Sino-Japanese negotiations. He believed the Japanese demands regarding the Yangtze did not conflict with the Yangtze Agreement.

#### RISE IN HEMP FREIGHT

Steamship operators have again put the screw on exporters, for cablegrams were received last week by exporting houses in Manila announcing that the New York Conference, which regulates the rates for nearly all the big freight lines running into New York, had advanced the freight on hemp from Manila to New York from 90s. to 132s. an advance of 33 shillings per ton. The advance comes as no surprise to the local exporters who have been expecting a rise for a number of days, says the *Calcutta*.

### TELEGRAMS.

#### OBITUARY.

#### FAMOUS ARTIST.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")  
London. Received March 15.

The death is announced of Mr. Walter Crane, the world-famous painter, decorator, designer, book-illustrator, writer, lecturer and socialist, at the age of 70.

American. Since the rise of the London and Liverpool rate to 150s. a few days ago, it was a foregone conclusion that the New York rate would be advanced in proportion. As the rates are governed primarily by the available tonnage, the recent increases indicate that the scarcity of ships is getting to be more serious as the war progresses. It is probable that the tremendous jump of 33 shillings in the New York rate will force the price of hemp in the local market down to-day. Local exporters and commission men see no lowering of the rates ahead and if the rates continue to advance as they have been doing during the past two months, it will not be long before a prohibitive figure will be reached. The advance in the New York rate will tend to spur on the local exporters and business men in their efforts to get government assistance in the movement of hemp, sugar and copra.

## TELEGRAMS.

### NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

#### CONDENSED.

In the House of Lords, Earl Kitchener has made a statement on the war.

The German cruiser Dresden has been sunk near Juan Fernandez Island.

Mr. Lloyd George has answered Welsh criticisms on the postponement of the Welsh Church Bill.

French infantry have captured the western part of the village of Vauquois, taking numerous prisoners.

There were no British casualties in the engagement with the Dresden, and none of the British vessels sustained damage.

The death is announced of Mr. Walter Crane, R. W. S., painter, decorator, designer, book-illustrator, writer and lecturer.

Russian guns at Ossowiec have wrecked several siege batteries of heavy calibre installed within range of the fortress.

The British Government is considering the question of proposing that wounded prisoners of war should be interned in Switzerland.

Second Lieutenant Cyril Austin, of the West Surrey Regiment, belonging to Reuter's editorial staff, has been killed on the battlefield.

The Hon. Neil Primrose states that he believes the Japanese demands regarding the Yangtze do not conflict with the Yangtze Agreement.

#### NEWS.

Further Notes on the Crisis appear on page 4.

Another interesting tiger story appears on page 4.

The results of recent B.H.K.Y.O. yachting races are given to-day.

Some extracts from the Seamen's Mission report appear to-day.

General news and an article headed "Some Aspects of the War" appear on page 3.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, Commercial News on page 9 and Log Book on page 6.

#### DON'T FORGET.

#### TO-DAY.

Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

#### TO-MORROW.

Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co. Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders—12.30 p.m.

Friday, March 19.  
Performances at the French Convent—4 p.m.

Saturday, March 20.  
Performances at the French Convent—4 p.m.

Entries close for H. K. Cricket Club Tennis Tournaments.  
Wednesday, March 24.

China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., Ordinary Annual Meeting—noon.  
Lazoo Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., Ordinary Annual Meeting—12.15 p.m.

Thursday, March 25.  
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., General Meeting—noon.



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CAN Be Cured.

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and sit up all night cough-  
ing and gasping for breath when  
a SINGLE dose of  
NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE

will give you certain, prompt  
relief and ensure a good night's  
rest? This, the only genuine cure  
for Asthma, discovered by Mr.  
NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and  
a sufferer for many years, will, if  
taken when necessary, effect a  
radical cure of this erstwhile in-  
curable malady.

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PORTLAND CEMENT.

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General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

SOLE AGENTS  
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.  
Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

## LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese  
graduate versed in litera-  
ture, has been a teacher to  
European officials and merchants  
in this Colony for over ten years.  
He has a good method of train-  
ing Europeans to pass in the  
Chinese examination, and is  
possessed of a first rate certificate  
as a Chinese teacher. He has  
also a good knowledge of Man-  
darin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the  
Chinese language are requested  
to write c/o "Hongkong Tele-  
graph" office or direct to No. 14,  
Graham Street, 1st floor.

WING KEE & CO.  
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SHIP CHANDLERS  
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Hongkong, Fri October, 1913.

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AND  
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Refined Home, Free from Household Annoyances, should inspect  
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Luxuriously furnished Lounge, Drawing, Reading & Writing  
Rooms.

Under Personal Management of  
O. E. OWEN, Proprietor.

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Roasted & Ground daily, the Best Java Coffee, 75 cts. per lb.  
Absolutely the best Cup of Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Scones, Cakes,  
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PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

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and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect. Large  
and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements, Hot and Cold  
Baths, electric light and fans. Private and Public Bar and  
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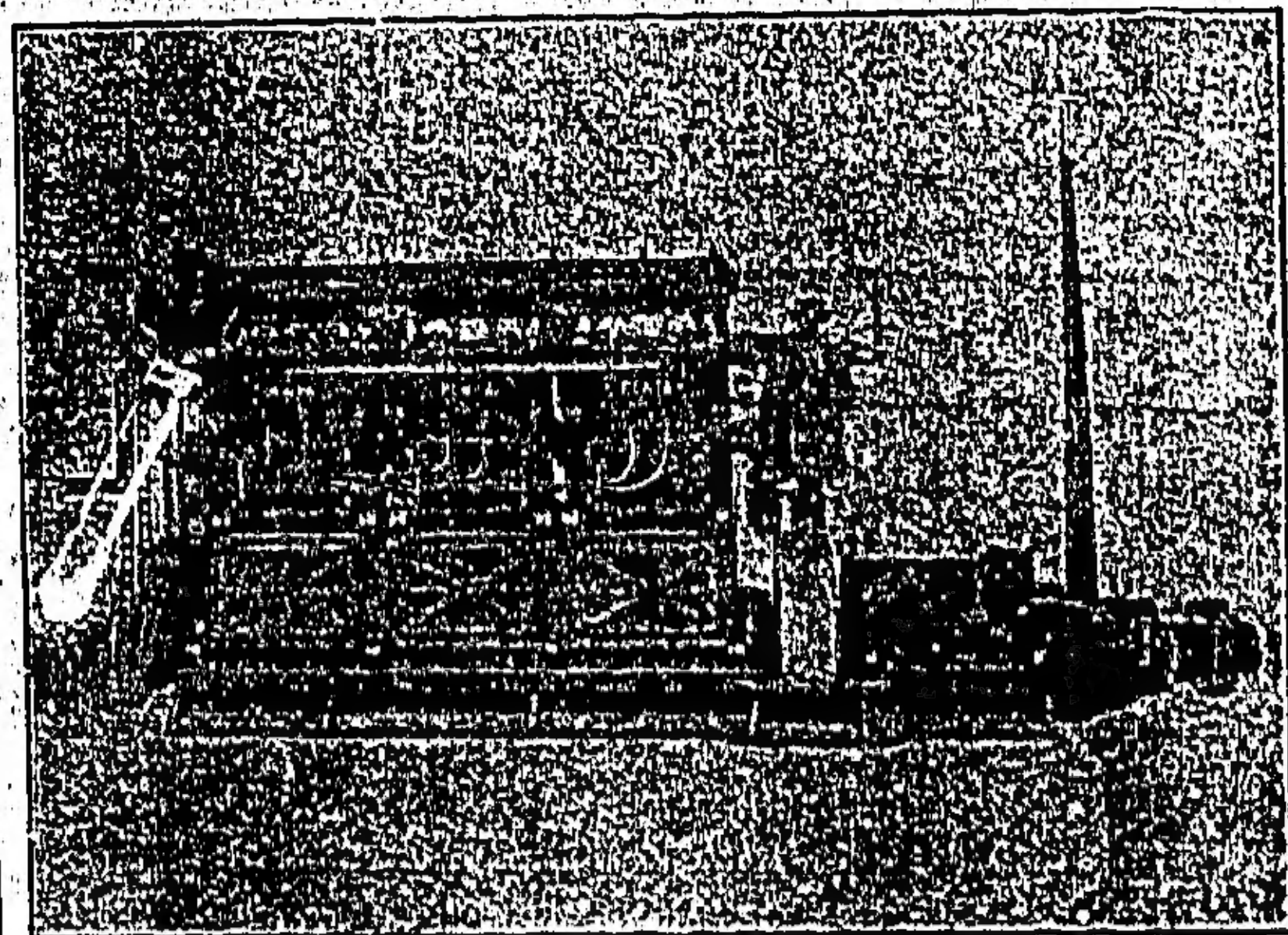
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OUR  
CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

Japan's Demands.

Little by little Japan's demands  
upon China are permitted to leak  
out, and slowly but surely it  
dawns upon the imaginative and  
easily awayed Chinese that they  
have raised a great deal of wholly  
unnecessary trouble. When all  
the facts are made known we are  
convinced that those who have  
been foremost in the trouble-  
mongering will be among  
the first to admit that their  
attitude of hostility was quite  
unwarranted. When Japan, with  
the aid of a small British  
military and naval force repre-  
senting British interests, expelled  
the Germans from Tsingtau no  
small service was rendered to the  
Chinese nation, for China herself  
could never have accomplished  
the task. It is clear, abundantly  
clear now, that only by war  
could the Germans ever have been  
forced to abandon their vast  
schemes with reference to Tsing-  
tau and China in particular. The  
land and bay which they had  
leased in Shantung had long  
ceased to be regarded as the Ger-  
man "sphere of influence" and  
was mapped and coloured as  
German territory.

Daily Press.

German Socialists.

To arrange the position of  
Austria among the other conflict-  
ing German States will be a  
difficult task, and one which will  
certainly not be accomplished by  
visionaries. But the strongest  
argument against any German Re-  
public being founded is the at-  
titude of the so-called German So-  
cial Democrats themselves. Their  
absorption of Imperialism under  
the skilful guidance of the Kaiser  
shows how far they are removed  
from the stuff out of  
which Liberalists are formed.  
There may indeed be riots  
and revolutionary govern-  
ments in Germany before the end  
comes, but all the signs point to  
the impermanence of any form of  
government which is not founded  
on the ancient traditions of the  
German race. There is no doubt  
that the Germans are ripe for  
much more political liberty than  
they at present possess, but the  
attainment of that liberty under  
the guidance of a wise ruler, who  
would consent to sacrifice Imper-  
ialism for the good of the people,  
would probably be more certain  
than if it were to be the gift of a  
Government as unstable as it  
was popular.

China Mail.

The Fighting Priests of France.  
Among the many remarkable  
incidents brought into existence  
by the great European war, none  
perhaps has been more wonder-  
ful in France than the manner in  
which her priests have rallied to  
the colours. True, the clergy of  
the other belligerent countries  
have also been participating,  
chiefly, however, in their capacity  
of army chaplains, of which, we  
learn, there are some 85,000  
in the various armies. Only  
in the French Army  
are soldier-priests, or "pretres"  
combatants to be found. These  
number 20,000, and we read that  
this enormous proportion of the  
entire contingent is without  
precedent even in France, because  
there they are now classed with  
other citizens and obliged to bear  
arms under a recent law in line  
with other secularising legisla-  
tion. However, the 20,000 answered  
their country's call without a  
protest. What is more, some of  
the men "whose hair had whitened  
in the ministry," knowing that  
they had not taken orders until  
after they had made the campaign  
of 1870, sought re-adjustment.

Assam Cotton Crop.

Since the third forecast the only  
change has occurred in Nowgong,  
where the estimate of cotton has  
been reduced from 125 to 90 per  
cent. of the normal per acre. The  
total cotton is estimated at 12-  
100 bales from an area of 34,000  
acres, or 3 per cent. more than  
last year. The increase is due to  
the good crop in the two principal  
cotton-growing districts, Now-  
gong and Lushai Hills.

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Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.



## GENERAL NEWS.

**Harvard's Generosity.**  
Harvard University Corporation has appropriated \$20,000 as a fund for the professors of Louisiana University who will join the teaching staff of the university next September.

**Nine Men Burned to Death.**  
Kane, Pa., February 3.—Nine men were burned to death and six others were severely injured in a fire which early to-day destroyed the sleeping house of the Tioesta Chemical Company at Mayburg, Forest County.

**Lack of Food in Palestine.**  
The Provisional Executive Committee for General Zionist Affairs has received a statement from Mr. W. J. Bryan, Secretary of State, relative to conditions in Palestine. The American Ambassador at Constantinople called the State Department information which he received from the American Consul at Jerusalem, to the effect that it is impossible to obtain coffee, tea, sugar, rice, or flour at any price. All these commodities are in the most urgent demand. The Committee is making arrangements for sending a shipload of foodstuffs to Palestine.

**New London University Professors.**

A meeting of the Senate of the University of London was held on Wednesday, the Acting Vice-Chancellor (Sir Alfred Gould, F.R.S.) being in the chair. Dr. Edward Barclay-Smith, M.A., M.D., B.C. (Ox.), was appointed as from February 1 next to the University Chair of Anatomy, tenable at King's College in succession to Professor David Waterhouse. Dr. Edward Privan Outchart, M.D., Ch.B., D.Sc. (Glasgow), was appointed as from April 1 next to the University Chair of Physiology, tenable at the London Hospital Medical College, in succession to Professor Leonard Hill.

**Kiangwan Gymkhana.**  
The 21st Kiangwan Meeting of the International Recreation Club will be held at Kiangwan (during the Easter holidays) on Saturday, April 3, and Monday, April 5, beginning each day at 1.45 p.m. The proposed programme consists of nine races each day, and includes three steeplechases, as well as a race for Sub-Water non-winners. The conditions of the flat races for China ponies are encouraging to all standards, says the N. C. Daily News, and the entries, which close at 8 p.m. on Friday, the 26th instant, should be well up to the average.

**Entombed for Nine Days.**  
Rome, Jan. 23.—A further shock of earthquake has been felt at Sorso. At Avizzano a woman and child have been rescued after nine days' entombment. The woman told a most painful story. She had fallen with the child on her breast, and remained under the debris without food the whole time. The child suffered from thirst, and the mother kept him alive by moistening his lips with a piece of cotton. A few minutes before the rescue the unfortunate woman noticed that the heart of the child had almost ceased beating. Now the woman and child are recovering.

**London's Wettest December.**  
The wettest December on record in the South of England fully terminated the year 1914, a year of unprecedented events. The Camden-square record, now extending over 57 years, shows a total fall of 0.34 in. for the month up to 9 a.m. on 1st January. The wettest previous December occurred in 1876, with 5.26 in. of rain, and there were only three months in which London had a heavier rainfall—namely, June, 1878, with 6.71 in.; August, 1878, with 6.72 in.; June, 1903, with 6.43 in. The rainfall of December was not only unequalled in amount by any previous winter month but in duration also. Rain fell for 118.9 hours, the greatest duration recorded for December since the automatic gauge was established in 1881, having been 90.4 hours in December, 1911, and the greatest duration in any other month 103.5 hours in October, 1882.

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## SOME ASPECTS OF THE WAR.

Mr. Harold Begbie's Views.

London, Jan. 21.  
"If you put your ear to the ground," a member of parliament said to me to-day at luncheon, "you will hear the first faint rumblings of the end of the war (writes Mr. Harold Begbie in a recent article). Those rumblings are the downfall of the Austrian empire." He told us, and the others seemed to agree with him confidently that the war would be over in the spring.

At dinner to-night I mentioned the remark of this member of parliament to the editor of a London newspaper, who has lately returned from a visit to Paris. "Very picturesque!" he exclaimed. "A charming phrase! But what does he mean by the end of the war?"

He agrees that Austria, that "ramshackle empire," is falling to pieces, and he said that no doubt a revolution in Austria-Hungary might conduce to a complete collapse of the war. "But," said he, "to France that phrase, end of the war means something of which we in England have only a very mild conception. It means for France definite and unthreatened peace for a hundred years. They will accept nothing else. They will entirely refuse to discuss a makeshift peace." That is to say, a complete defeat of Germany may not be "the end of the war." Beyond defeat, it must be powerless to strike again.

He turned to my fellow-guest and asked him if he had been to France lately, and on getting a negative reply, he settled down to tell us of his experiences. "The French," he said, "are aware, sharply aware, that they are fighting for their existence and, even more, for civilisation. Here in England the shallow and unthinking person might go about London, Birmingham, Manchester, Edinburgh with only a slight feeling that a world war is taking place. In France, on the other hand, not the very greatest doll among them can put his head out of doors without realising that a war is raging. To begin with, business is at a standstill; second, you see no young men about the streets; third, the newspapers are reduced to vanishing point and pay nobody; fourth, most of the theatres are closed; fifth, the restaurants are almost deserted, and sixth, the whole railway system is in the hands of the military. The effect of all this dislocation of civil life is extraordinary. And behind this, if this is not enough—what? The Frenchman's home empty of his sons!"

After some very graphic descriptions of things he had seen in Paris, my friend continued: "France does not intend that such a war as this shall occur again. Do you wonder? She does not mean to risk the lives of her children and the cause of civilisation in any good-natured, easy-going acceptance of a peace treaty. Germany likes to think that she could win France to her side; she declares to the rest of the world that it is

only England who cries: 'War to a finish!' What stupidity! It is France, France more than any other power, who intends to fight till Prussian militarism is bound hand and foot. And if you think of it, no other course is possible, no other intention is to be expected.

"She cannot be asked, after Belgium, to place her faith in Germany's signature to a treaty. She cannot be asked, lying next door to an armed Germany, to believe that in future she may go about her work without any fear of history repeating itself. No; France is an essentially logical nation; and having got her hand on the throat of Prussian militarism, she will never let go—never—until that menace is throttled for good and all. So, you see, the end of the war means to France more than the driving of the Germans beyond the Rhine. And England is with France, and so is Russia. The allies want a peace that will be safe from the disturber of the world for a good fifty or a hundred years. Nobody is safe till Germany is disarmed."

This conversation has revived in my mind a very grave and extremely difficult matter about which I have heard responsible men over here express anxious opinions. I refer to peace proposals likely to emanate from neutral countries. It is not an easy thing to write upon this subject, but I cannot see that harm is likely to arise from laying before American readers at least some notion of the questions which are gradually framing themselves in the minds of far-seeing and cautious men on this side of the Atlantic as they look from the field of battle to the field of diplomacy. And for myself I am persuaded that the allies have everything to gain from making it clear to neutral countries that their deliberate and unalterable purpose is the destruction of Prussian militarism—not the wounding or the crippling of that appalling threat to democratic civilisation, but its absolute destruction.

Men are asking themselves: "If Germany goes for peace, what will America say to the allies? Or, if Germany persuades America to intervene, what will America say when the allies, however politely, decline her intervention?" And they ask this further question: "If it is difficult in England to realise what this war means to France, is it possible for us to understand the life-and-death nature of that struggle? Can America visualise such a condition of things as the French official report on outrages disclosed to our horrified imagination? Pillage, arson, rape and murder are usual practices of the enemy."

Rumours are afloat to the effect that Germany intends to play two trump cards early in the spring. One of these cards is America. The other, Rome. We are told that the German vote in the United States is strong enough to influence American politicians, and that American politicians will not find it a difficult matter to persuade Mr. Bryan to make a bid for peace. And if the allies refuse to believe in any German

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promises, if they decline the good offices of America, and if they announce their intention to fight Belgium is very deep and very genuine; but there are long-headed statesmen at Rome, and to sanctify on any scrap of paper, Germany, we are told, will bring such pressure to bear upon American politicians as must end in very dangerous relations between this country and the United States—a consummation, by the way, which Germans desire only second to a world victory.

As regards Rome, Germany intends to make all possible use of the pope's very natural desire to save the Austrian empire. Rome has always regarded Austria with particular favour, and it is no secret that Catholic statesmen look with even more dismay on the probable break-up of Austria than on the accomplished rape of Belgium. Roman Catholics all over the world, of course, have had their hearts torn with pity by the awful

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THE TIMES BOOK OF THE NAVY .....	.80	EFFECT OF WAR ON STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS, Schwabe .....	2.75
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(Continued on page 10.)



## Blackwater.

## Hants, England.

Mrs. ——— will be much obliged by Messrs. Watson sending to her by post 10 BOTTLES of their "COLD CURE." She will be glad to have them as soon as possible, as she is to-day sending her last bottle to her son Captain ——— (of the Buffs) who is at the Front and finds the tablets excellent for stopping colds.

January 31st, 1915.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

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The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shameen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

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## WEDDING.

CALVERT-MCKINLEY.—On Monday, March 15th, at the Union Church, by the Rev. J. K. Macdonald, Jane Elizabeth McKinley, of Belfast, Ireland, to Andrew Calvert, of the Prison Staff, Hongkong.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1915.

## BLUSTER AND BLUNDER.

When the history of the present war comes to be written, we may be sure that no inconsiderable portion of the observations of commentators will be devoted to dealing with German blunders and errors of judgment. Some of those blunders—shown in her clumsy diplomacy on the eve of the outbreak of hostilities, and in her sorry miscalculations concerning the attitude of subject races within the British Empire—have already been revealed and others are being demonstrated in her political and military activities with every succeeding day of the struggle. In adopting methods of warfare which are peculiarly her own, Germany, so self-centred has she become, seems unable to anticipate the wider consequences of her own acts. In her efforts to conserve her economic strength, and in the threats which she has uttered in connection therewith, ample evidence of her shortsightedness is to be found.

No doubt the action of the German Government in taking over the whole corn supply of the country seemed to the Kaiser and his advisers an effective answer to the strangling power of the British Navy. Equally, the notification of intention to sink every merchantman approaching or leaving the shores of Great Britain was, there can be little doubt, looked upon as an excellent way of frightening the British public and applying, in theory at any rate, a degree of the strangling power to the islands which stand so provocatively impervious to the pressure of German sea-power. But there are one or two points which were, apparently, not foreseen. First of all, it was left out of German calculations that the acquisition of the whole corn supply by the Government would give us the right to declare contraband of war. Then it could not have been anticipated that Britain would take such very effective measures for preventing goods reaching or leaving Germany as were announced in our telegrams of yesterday. Neither does it appear to have entered the German mind that neutrals might very well take exception to having their ships torpedoed on the off chance of their being British transports.

The question might be pursued further to show how sublimely blind Germany has been to the likely consequences of her own acts. But the chief point is that, so far as the German threats are concerned, they have left the country against which they are directed profoundly unimpressed. And we can do no better than to endorse a recently expressed belief not only in the ability of the Admiralty to deal effectively with the situation, but also in the stout-heartedness of our merchant skippers and seamen who are of the same breed as those who wear the Navy blue.

## St. Patrick's Day.

Though but little notice seems to be taken of the Seventeenth of March in Hongkong—at Home, in other British Colonies and in the United States it is a day of no mean importance. It matters nothing to Irishmen that St. Patrick was a Scot. If he had never seen Ireland—even as St. George never saw England or St. Andrew Scotland—their devotion to their national saint would have been the same; for it is a devotion which they learned at their mothers' knees, and sledge hammers would not beat it out of them. In the grim days of persecution Irishmen and women died merely for honouring St. Patrick—for observing his day and for wearing his colours. Happily such persecution has become a thing of the past, and can never return; and, if we look at any list of killed and wounded to-day, we shall very easily satisfy ourselves that Ireland, the warmest hearted and most readily forgiving country in the world, has determined to blot out bitter recollection and to throw in her lot with that of the great Empire which (and here is a point which many of her foolish detractors conveniently manage to forget), her sons helped to build.

## Irish Loyalty.

We have spoken above of the Irish as a forgiving race. Only ten months ago, through the hopeless blundering of leaders of both Ministerialists and Anti-Ministerialists in the House of Commons Ireland had forced upon her a position which represented her in the light of a rebel country. But this was no fault of the children of St. Patrick. A flabby Radical Government had promised what it had neither the right nor the power to grant, and this Government was opposed by the self-advertising mountebankism of men of the reverse way of thinking. The result was an easy one to foresee. But, while both sides were snarling, Germany plunged the Empire into war. Then one heard no more of Home Rule. To the bitter surprise and consternation of the enemy, who had counted on something quite different, Ireland came—nay, rushed—forward to draw the sword in defence of the Empire; grievances, prejudices, and hatreds all forgotten. This is not the first nor the forty-first time that the wearers of the Green have proved their loyalty, and on this, their national festival, it becomes all good British subjects to dwell upon that fact and to lay it to heart.

## Walter Crane.

British art loses another of its big men by the death of Mr. Walter Crane—a man who, if he had many opponents in art and in politics, seems to have been personally liked wherever he went. How future generations will remember and regard him—whether as illustrator, decorator, painter or reformer—it would be interesting to know. If we might venture a guess, we should say that his influence as an apostle of artistic home surroundings will still survive when his paintings and even his book-illustrations are either forgotten or else confused in the public mind with the work of a score of other artists who have, in their day, held front rank. Undoubtedly he helped William Morris to put into practice many of his ideas as to what should constitute a beautiful interior, and through his artistic connection with Morris he evidently imbibed many of the ideas which the world associates with the memory of the great painter, poet and reformer. Walter Crane, like Morris, saw, perhaps, only the beautiful side of socialism—which is often taken to mean only the theoretical and more or less impossible side. In years to come, however, Britain may have to own that both men were greatly in advance of their time, and that their notions on real fraternity were not so wild and impracticable after all.

## DAY BY DAY.

NO DOUBT YOU ARE ACQUAINTED WITH A LOT OF MEN WHO ARE ALWAYS DOING SOMETHING WONDERFUL—AND THAT'S AS FAR AS THEY EVER GET.

The Weather.  
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 56; clear.  
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 47; clear.

Count the Columns.  
Yesterday the Telegraph published 35 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 34 published.

The Mails.  
Siberian Mail.—Closed to-day per s.s. Siberia at noon.  
Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Anhui to-morrow at 3 p.m.

Up to the Minute—Share Market News.

Closing prices:—  
North China. —Tls. 170, buyers.

Douglases.—\$30, buyers.  
China Sugars.—\$110, buyers.  
Lozons.—\$23, buyers.

Shanghai Cottons.—Tls. 87, buyers.  
China Providents.—\$7, buyers.

Rauhs.—\$4.15, buyers.  
Cements.—\$5, buyers.

The Dollar.  
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9.15-16d.

"The Quaints."  
"The Quaints" left for the North by the s.s. Siberia to-day.

Company Meeting.  
The meeting of shareholders in the Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., is to be held at 12.30 p.m. to-morrow.

Lusitano Sports.  
The Lusitano Recreation Club's annual athletic sports will be held on Easter Monday, 5th April, at the Racecourse.

Type Thief Sent to Gaol.  
The Chinese who was charged with the theft of type from Messrs. Noronha and Co. has been sent to prison for one month.

Clock Theft.  
Miss Maher, of Pedder's Hill, has reported to the Police the theft of a white metal clock, valued at \$5, from her room.

Another Remand.  
In the case in which the man Castlemaize is charged with obtaining credit by fraud, a further remand has been ordered until Saturday.

Volunteer Dinner.  
The members of the Sergeant's Mess of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps are holding a dinner at the Hongkong Hotel on Saturday, the 27th inst.

Special Police Reserve.  
General Order No. 3 states:—The following appointments have been made:—H. A. Lammert to be Sergeant, to date from 1st inst.; F. C. Mow Fung to be Sergeant, to date from 11th inst.

Big Opium Seizure.  
We understand that another large seizure of opium was made last evening on board the Blue Funnel steamer Agapenor which was lying alongside Holt's Wharf, something like one thousand pounds of the drug being seized.

We learn that no arrest has been made up to the present.

Smart Capture.  
A smart capture was effected by the Police at Tsimtsai yesterday, when a Chinese was found to be carrying a revolver, which he is said to have levelled at a Chinese detective's head when the latter was endeavouring to effect an arrest.

The revolver has been traced as part of the proceeds of an armed robbery which took place at Yau-mai some two years ago.

Harbour Offence.  
Before Commander Basil Taylor, R.N., at the Marine Court, to-day, Lance-Sergeant Thompson charged three boat-people with unlawfully being the outside boats of more than five cargo boats lying alongside of the s.s. Komor, thereby causing an obstruction in the Harbour. The first and second defendants were fined \$10 each, and the third defendant \$30.

Willing to Oblige.  
A Chinese who appeared this morning before Mr. Wood told the interesting tale that he was asked to steal a bangle from a little child, the theft constituting the subject of the charge, by an old woman. He did as he was asked—an old woman asked him to—and she afterwards met him and handed him \$1.50, half of the proceeds of the sale of the bangle to a goldsmith.

## NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

## THE DRESDEN MEETS HER FATE.

## Another Blow to Germany's Naval Prestige.

The German cruiser Dresden has gone the way of four others with whom she was in company when encountered by the British Squadron off the Falklands in the early part of December. At that time, it will be recalled, the Subarnhorst, Gneisenau and Leipzig were quickly disposed of, but the Nürnberg and the Dresden made off. The Nürnberg was soon overhauled by the Kent, however, when the latter boat did some wonderful steaming, but the Dresden managed to escape the attentions of the Glasgow, which had been specially deputed to track her down. Since that time various reports concerning the lone survivor have been circulated—one to the effect that she had been interned in a Chilean port, and another that she was subsequently sunk. It is now clear, however, that she has been in hiding since the Falklands battle, and, since she has done no damage to shipping in the interim, it may be assumed that immediately she emerged from her sheltering-place she knocked up against the trio of British warships which had been for over three months on the look-out for her.

Short Skrift.  
Be that as it may, the Dresden is now no more. And she was made short work of by the British boats, too. Five minutes sufficed for the Germans to realise that all was up, and in that time she must have had a terrible battering. She hauled down her colours and hoisted the white flag, we are told, but it was too late—she was afire, her magazine then exploded and she went to the bottom. The Glasgow was in at the death, as also was the good ship Kent, well known on the China Station. Thus has the Falklands victory been made thoroughly complete.

The Work of Rescue.  
Our naval men certainly wasted no time when once they got into touch with the wanderer. And there is one fact which is deserving of notice—namely that, once the ship was accounted for, our men got busy with the work of rescue and succeeded in saving all the crew. That is in striking contrast to the record of the Germans. When the Monmouth was sunk no attempt was made to save the British, the excuse made being that the weather was too rough. And in the Heligoland fight it will be recalled that the enemy even went so far as to interfere with the British in their endeavours to pick the distressed Germans out of the water. There is a wide gulf between British and German conceptions of naval warfare.

All that Remains.  
Germany can ill afford to suffer the latest loss which she has sustained. She is now practically swept from the face of the seas. Of all her Overseas Fleets there only now remain two cruisers proper—the Bremen and the Karlsruhe—and a couple of armed merchantmen, the Kronprinz Wilhelm and the Prinz Eitel Friedrich. And we may take it that the days of these four are about numbered—at any rate, we imagine they will have small chance of doing any further harm.

The great High Seas Fleet still hides itself in the Kiel Canal, and the German naval ensign is no longer seen upon the seas. Thus Germany, the boasted maritime Power, is reduced to complete impotence from a naval standpoint. And no doubt by this time she is fully conscious of the bitter fact.

Chinese Failures in Mukden.  
The N.C.D. Mail says:—We regret to hear that there were 27 Chinese failures during the Lunar New Year in Mukden. The worst thing about it is that some of the bigger houses are also said to be in difficulties. If they cannot manage to weather the storm there is likely to be a financial crisis in the Mukden money market. We hope they will weather the storm all right.

## ANOTHER TIGER STORY.

## ROAMING ROUND THE PEAK.

## Chinese in Trouble for His Carelessness.

Every shower seems to be accompanied by another, and tiger stories, like fires, appear to follow close on the heels of each other at this period. The story of the tiger's exploits in the New Territory was a fatal one, but the one concerning the tiger loose on the Peak, if not attended with any fatality, does show that the Peak residents were none too safe from severe shock, if not a mauling. According to our informant, the authorities are very fully acquainted with what happened.

It appears that a man in one of the Chinese districts purchased a couple of tigers from Foochow from a man who had reared them from cubs. Unlike Peter Pan, the tigers grew up, and, further still, one sought the braising air of the Peak and its tender deer, in preference to its cage. This occurred last year, and, we are informed, the tiger was the one whose paws were at that time the serious study of our zoological experts. He wandered round the Peak for quite a time and both Europeans and Chinese were scared.

The man who owned the tiger became very much alarmed and sent to Foochow for the dealer from whom he bought the beasts. He came down to Hongkong, and, after spending many nights on the Peak calling for the tiger, he managed to secure it.

But the story does not end here, if our information is as accurate as we believe—and it is not the authorities can contradict it. The story is that a Chinese, whether the owner or the keeper, was fined the sum of \$250 in connection with the affair. The story is a remarkable one, but we have reason to believe it is in the power of the authorities to even publish a more detailed account if they choose to do so, but it is twelve months ago now since it happened, and there has been no story forthcoming.

THE TIGER PICTURE.

INTERESTING COURT CASE.

Alleged Infringement of Copyright.

This morning, at the Police Court, before Mr. J. R. Wood, the Great Eastern Photographic Studio was charged with infringing the copyright of Mee Cheung in respect of his photograph of the tiger.

Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Davidson, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Shenton said that the defendant was summoned by Mee Cheung in reference to the photograph of the tiger which was recently shot. When the body arrived at Kowloon Station, Mee Cheung took a photograph of it. Later he went to the defendant's studio, which had been making copies of the picture, and bought two copies, exact copies of the photograph which Mee Cheung had taken. He made enquiries from the accountant there and was informed that over four hundred copies of the photo had been sold at forty cents each.

Mr. Wood asked Mr. Davidson whether he was prepared to make any statement just now.

Mr. Davidson replied that his plea would be one of not guilty.

His Worship:—What suggestion do you make?

Mr. Shenton:—Either have the case proceeded with at once or have your Worship's powers exercised and have the photographs seized. I should be prepared to accept Mr. Davidson's undertaking that no more photos would be sold until the case had been tried.

Mr. Davidson:—As a matter of fact, I can give that, because we are no longer selling them.

The case was adjourned until to-morrow, at 11.30 a.m.

## FOR FIGHTING MEN.

## Chinese Lady's Magnificent Gift.

Lady May wishes to inform the ladies who are working for the troops at the front that Mrs. Lau Lie-leung has most generously sent her one hundred pounds of wool to be made into socks, Balalaclava caps, etc., and anyone who is anxious to work should call at Government House on Friday, the 19th inst., between 11 and 12 noon to fetch materials.

The Hampshire's Thanks.  
The following letter has been received in answer to a box containing 152 woollen and flannel garments made by the women of Hongkong, which was taken Home by Mrs. Grant, wife of the Captain of H.M.S. Hampshire, for her husband's men:—

H.M.S. Hampshire,  
February 6, 1915.

Dear Lady May,  
I have just heard from my wife that she is bringing Home a large collection of warm clothing which you have collected for my men. I cannot say how grateful we all are for your kindness, and I am sure they will appreciate it more than anything coming as it does from Hongkong. With all good wishes, and again heartiest thanks from the Hampshire to all who helped.

Yours sincerely,  
H. W. GRANT.

LOCAL WEDDING.

Mr. A. Calvert—Miss J. E. McKinley.

The wedding of Mr. Andrew Calvert, of the Prison Department, to Miss Jane E. McKinley, of Belfast, took place on Monday at the Union Church. The Rev. J. K. Macdonald performed the ceremony.

The bride wore a white hand-embroidered muslin dress, with hat and veil. She also wore a gold heart-shaped locket, with diamond centre, and carried a lovely sheaf bouquet of roses and chrysanthemums, the gift of the bridegroom.

Mrs. W. Robertson, in a pale blue silk and white lace costume, attended the bride as "matron of honour." She carried a lovely bouquet of pink roses and wore a gold and ruby shamrock brooch, the gift of the bridegroom. Mr. W. Robertson gave the bride away, and Mr. G. Gibson was best man.

A reception, attended by a large circle of friends, was held at the residence of Mr. W. Robertson, Arbutnot Road, and a very hearty "send-off" was given to the bride and bridegroom on their departure to Macao, where the honeymoon is being spent. They were the recipients of a large number of handsome and useful presents.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The orders of the day for tomorrow's meeting of the Legislative Council are:—

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for declarations of ultimate destination in respect of goods ware and merchandise to be exported to certain places and for the furnishing of export manifests.

Committee of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Alien Enactment (Winding up) Ordinance, 1914.

OUR WEEKLY EDITION.

There has been such a big demand for copies of the Weekly Telegraph containing the story of the tiger's exploits and bearing a photograph of the beast, that, in spite of extra copies having been printed, the issue has been completely sold and we are unable at present to meet fresh orders.

We have therefore decided to reprint the story in this week's issue and to issue the same photograph. Orders for additional copies should be sent in not later than Thursday evening.



## YACHTING.

## Royal Hongkong Yacht Club Races.

The re-sail of the seventh Championship Race for the Handicap Class and One Design Class of the above Club took place on Saturday last. Results:—

Handicap Class.  
Course:—Tropic Rock (S.), Kowloon Rock (S.), Channel Rock (S.). Distance 10 1/2 miles. Preparatory gun 2.25 p.m. Starting gun 2.30 p.m.

Name	H'cap on Course	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
Dione	Scratch	5.51.44	5.51.44
La Linda	2.37	6.06.47	6.04.10
Rolla	3.30	D.N.S.	—
Kathleen	7.00	6.22.35	6.15.35
Colleen	7.00	6.22.23	6.15.23
Dorothea	10.30	D.N.F.	—
Ayesha	12.15	D.N.F.	—

Name	Position for Race	Pts.	Pts. to date
(1) Dione	8	47	—
(2) La Linda	6	48	—
(3) Colleen	5	50	—
(4) Kathleen	4	28	—
— Rolla	—	11	—
— Dorothea	—	34	—
— Ayesha	—	10	—

One Design Class.  
Course:—Kowloon Rock (P.). Distance 9 miles. Preparatory gun 2.35 p.m. Starting gun 2.40 p.m.

Name	Finishing Time	H. M. S.
Ailes	5.49.43	—
Allanah	5.42.41	—
Bonita	D.N.S.	—
Daphne	5.19.48	—
Halcyon	D.N.S.	—

Name	Position for Race	Pts.	Pts. to date
(1) Daphne	6	25	—
(2) Allanah	4	27	—
(3) Ailes	3	30	—
— Bonita	—	11	—
— Halcyon	—	—	—

Cruisers.  
The fifth and final contest for the Cruiser Championship was sailed on Sunday last in extremely boisterous weather, the course being Bokhara Rock Buoy (P.) and home. Distance 13 miles. The race resulted in the Scotchmen winning the Championship for the second year in succession.

Name	H'cap on Course	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
Miranda	Scratch	1.12.33	1.12.33
Queen Bee	D.N.S.	—	—
Saife	1.05	D.N.S.	—
Oenone	1.05	Disqualified	—
Irene	13.00	D.N.S.	—
Eriu	13.00	D.N.S.	—
Iris	13.00	D.N.S.	—

Name	Position for Race	Pts.	Pts. to date
(1) Scotchmen	12	43	—
(2) Miranda	10	46	—
— Oenone	—	26	—
— Flora	—	18	—
— Queen Bee	—	30	—
— Dorothy II	—	24	—
— Erin	—	17	—
— Irene	—	9	—
— Iris	—	—	—
— Tattan	—	—	—
— Saife	—	—	—

## THE "GIDDY" THIEF.

## Fined for Trespassing.

Mrs. Edgins, of the Old Kowloon Hotel, prosecuted a Chinese for trespassing in the servants' quarters of her rooms. Prosecution informed the Magistrate that about a month ago she saw the defendant in her servants' quarters and she told him to go away and not come there again. Yesterday she found him asleep in bed. The defendant informed the court that he went there to get some things for a classmate, and, "feeling giddy," he had to lie down. Inspector Kerr, who was in charge of the case for the Police, said that there had been several larcenies on these premises during the past few months, articles being stolen from the bed and other rooms. The defendant was fined fifteen dollars, or, in default of payment, three months.

## THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE.

## An Invaluable Publication for Business Men.

The well-known *Directory and Chronicle* for China, Japan, the Straits Settlements, etc., published by the Hongkong Daily Press, Ltd., has again made its appearance, the 1915 issue being the fifty-third year of publication. The familiar red covered book is almost as bulky as ever, comprising, as it does, no fewer than 1,852 pages. It contains all the features which have made it the premier publication of its kind in the Far East, and no business house can afford to be without a copy.

The task of gathering together the immense amount of detailed information which the *Directory* contains has naturally been made all the harder by reason of the unusual conditions which have prevailed since the beginning of August last, but the publishers have succeeded in their work in a manner which is certainly most surprising under the circumstances. The influence of the war is seen in the fact that on this occasion the customary statistics and lists of firms and residents are missing from the Tsingtau section, though the descriptive matter relating to the erstwhile German Colony is retained. Another point which may be mentioned is that in the case of German firms in Hongkong and Singapore the firm names are merely given, with the names of liquidators appended in each instance.

As to the ground covered by the *Directory*, it is sufficient to state that the area extends from as far north as Vladivostok down to Sumatra, and that all ports of importance within these limits are dealt with in statistical, descriptive and directory matter. Then there are the usual long lists, lists of classified trades and professions, texts of Treaties, Codes, etc., a coloured plate of house flags, a Hongkong Postal Guide, local obituary and boat fares, etc., etc. The volume is, as usual, extremely well bound, and the whole publication is a credit to the Company under whose management it is produced.

## VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued yesterday by Lieut-Col. A. Chapman, V.D., state:—

Joined.—The undermentioned having joined the Corps are allotted Corps numbers and posted as follows:—No. 1773 Sapper W. Smith to Engineer Company. No. 1774 Sapper W. Brown to Engineer Company. No. 1775 Gunner T. Orton to No. 1 Section Artillery Battery.

Field Firing, 21st inst.—The Scouts Company will parade on Cricket Ground at 8.30 a.m. Dress:—Light marching order. Two potches to be worn. Water-bottles and haversacks to be carried. Helmets, khaki jackets and shorts will be worn. Pull-throughs and flannellette must be carried to clean rifles after firing. The Signalling Section and Stretcher Bearer Section will attend.

Parades.—Parades for Wednesday, 17th instant, nil.

To-day's Orders.  
To-day's orders state:—Joined.—The undermentioned having joined the Corps are allotted Corps numbers and posted as follows:—No. 1776 Pte. A. David to Scouts Company. No. 1777 Pte. T. O. Wilkin to Left Section M. G. Co.

Leave.—The undermentioned are granted leave of absence as follows:—Pte. R. H. Whittall from 17.3.15 to 17.5.15. Sapper W. G. Clark from 1.4.15 to 1.12.15.

Weekly Reports.—O. Co. are reminded that the weekly state is required at the Orderly Room not later than 5 p.m. to-morrow.

Parades.—Parades for Thursday, 18th instant:—5.00 p.m., Signalling Section, Musketry instruction on Kennedy Road Range. Corpl. Grimes, R.E., will attend. 5.15 p.m., No. 2 Section Artillery—10 pdr. drill at Headquarters. Right Section M.G.Co., Centre Section M. G. Co. and Civil Service Company—Aiming drill and Musketry Exercises, under Company Commanders, on Cricket Ground. Remainder, nil.

Detail.—On duty at Volunteer Headquarters and Mount Austin Barracks, H.K.V.R.

## THE VALLEY OF DEATH.

## Ruined Villages of the Aisne.

The battle round Soissons and the retreat of the French to the strongest position on the south side of the Aisne have brought down to Paris and other parts of France numbers of fugitive peasants who, until a few weeks ago, lived somehow and somewhere in the war zone trapped, as it were, between the French and German armies.

These arrivals, says the special correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*, help one to understand more clearly the general devastation and prolonged agony which exists in the Valley of the Aisne and the villages on its north side.

It is a valley of death. Official reports mention only a few villages by name, according to their strategic importance; but there are a hundred hamlets or more unrecorded in dispatches and denied even the tragic honour of this notoriety, which have been struck by death and are now but charnel-houses of bones and ruins.

In the single district of Vi-s-en-Aisne, for example, the little communities of Sacois, Leraut, Ambly and Ressons—beautiful spots in old days of peace, where Nature displayed all her graciousness along the winding river, and where time itself seemed to slumber—French soldiers stare upon broken roofs, shattered walls and trampled gardens, upon the twisted iron of ploughs and the broken woodwork of farmers' carts, and all the tragedy of war's ruthless damage.

Week after week, turn and turn about, German, French, and British shells have crashed over those places, making dust and ashes of them.

Peasants who cling to their cots, hid in their cellars, and at last fled, describe all this in a sentence or two. They have one grievance, even against fate—their own misery is swallowed up in that of their neighbours, each family knows a worse case than its own, and so, with a shake of the head, they say there are many who suffer these things.

Shopkeepers and peasants of Celler, of Cande, of Attichy, along the way to Berry-au-Bac and from Billy to Sermaise, all those who have now fled from the valley of the Vesle and the valley of the Aisne have just the same story to tell, monotonous yet thrilling, because of its tragedy.

It was their fate to be along the line of death and destruction. One old fellow, who has just come from Vailly, has lived for two months in a continual cannonade. He has seen his little town taken and retaken ten times in turn by the French and the Germans.

When I heard of this eye-witness I thought, "Here is a man who has a marvellous story to tell. If all he has seen, all the horrors and heroisms of great engagements were written down, just as he describes them in his peasant speech, it would make an historic document to be read by future generations."

But what does he answer to eager questions about his experiences? He is hard of hearing, and, with a hand making a cap for his right ear, stares at one a little dazed. He says at last, "It was difficult to get to sleep."

That is all he has to say about it and many of these peasants are like him, repeating some trivial detail of their experience, the loss of a dog, damage to an old teapot, as though that eclipsed all other.

But little by little, if one has patience, one can get wider glimpses of the truth. Another old man from the village of Soupir tells a more vivid tale. His dwelling-place sheltered some of the Germans when they traversed this district.

The inhabitants of Soupir, he says, were divided into two groups. Able-bodied prisoners were sent off to Germany, and women and children who were carried off in the retreat were afterwards allowed to go back; but not until several poor little creatures had been killed, and pretty girls subjected to gross indignities by brutal soldiers. So at least, the old peasant swears. Upon entering Soupir, he says, the French troops found in cellars where they had concealed themselves 30 unfortunate people who

## NOTICE.

WE ARE PREPARED TO DELIVER OUR

## MILK AND BUTTER

TO ANY ADDRESS IN THE CITY, EAST &amp; WEST POINT, QUARRY BAY, KOWLOON &amp; CANTON

## TWICE DAILY.

ORDERS FOR MEATS AND ALL DAIRY PRODUCE CAN BE REGISTERED AT OUR TOWN DEPOT OR AT OUR BRANCHES AT THE PEAK, QUARRY BAY, KOWLOON &amp; SHAMEN.

## THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

had become imbeciles on account of their suffering and privations. They were taken care of and sent away, somewhat against their will, to safer places. Sometimes the people in these outlying villages have actually been in the midst of hand-to-hand fighting, which has raged down their streets and lanes or across the market-places, and have taken a share in it almost willy-nilly, with pitch-forks or sticks or any other weapon.

## THE SEAMEN'S MISSION.

## Report on Last Year's Activities.

The Report of the Seamen's Mission, Hongkong, for 1914, includes the following:—

Finance.—Thanks to the generosity of our subscribers in the early part of the year, we have managed to keep the flag flying in a difficult time, and we earnestly hope they will not fail us when our collector again pays them a visit. It will be seen from the balance sheets at the end of this report that our financial position is at present satisfactory. But the following reasons will show that we shall need all the help we can obtain in the future:—

(I.) A considerable number of past subscribers have left Hongkong.

(II.) As time goes on the annual sum necessary for repairs and renewals at our new Institute will increase.

(III.) Should the war be of long duration the Institute receipts will diminish, as indeed they have done already, without a corresponding decrease of expenses.

(IV.) A monthly allowance of \$85 received for many years from the Sailors' Home, West Point, has now ceased.

The Institute.—Owing to the restrictions on traffic in the harbour after sunset and to the very few warships at Hongkong, the number of sailors using the Institute has been smaller than usual. During the war, soldiers as well as sailors are invited to use the Institute. The Concert Hall was placed at the disposal of the Hongkong Cadets for temporary headquarters.

Services.—For the reasons mentioned in the previous paragraph, it has not been found possible to continue the Sunday evening services at the Institute, but we do our best to encourage individual sailors to attend the Cathedral or other Churches, and, as far as possible, place the Mission launch at their disposal for this purpose.

Literature.—A large supply of new books was received from a friend of the Rev. J. H. France, late Seamen's Chaplain at Hongkong, and these have been most gladly accepted by numerous sailors. We would again remind our readers that gifts of magazines and illustrated papers are always welcome.

Roll of Honour.  
London, Feb. 8.—Among the officers announced as missing is Major A. O. Morrison-Bell. Major A. O. Morrison-Bell has been M.P. for the Hoveiton division of Devonshire since 1910 in the Conservative interest. He was educated at Eton and Sandhurst,

and joined the Scots Guards in 1890. The Earl of Stair (then Lord Dalrymple, M.P.) and the Earl of Erne (then Lord Crich-ton) are two members of the House of Lords now prisoners of war. The list of officers missing also includes: Captain C. O. Hutcheson, Royal Scots, the golfer; Second Lieutenant G. E. V. Crutchley, Scots Guards, who played for Oxford in the University cricket match of 1912; Second Lieutenant A. H. Lang, Grenadier Guards, who kept wicket against Oxford in 1913, and was second string at rackets for Cambridge in 1911 and 1913; and Captain the Hon. J. B. Campbell, Coldstream Guards, eldest son and heir of Lord Stratheden. Lieutenant Percy Dale Kendall, of the Liverpool Scottish, killed near Ypres on January 27, was a member of the Birkenhead Park Rugby Football Club. He played for England against Scotland in 1901 and 1903, and against Wales in 1902.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

## THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

The 31st Ordinary Annual Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, 6, Connaught Road, Victoria, on Wednesday, the 31st March, 1915, at 12 o'clock Noon for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1914, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from Monday, the 29th March to Wednesday, the 31st March, 1915, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co., General Managers.  
Hongkong, 16th March, 1915.

## TO LET.

TO LET.—No. 2 "Rose Terrace" Nathan Road, Kowloon. Apply to:—SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCURATION.

## TO LET.

TO LET.—A house in Macdonnell Road. Apply to:—"A.B.C." c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

## HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

## NOTICE.

A Meeting of Foreign Importers of piece-goods will be held at the Secretary's Office, Chamber of Commerce, New Government Buildings, on Monday, the 22nd March, 1915, at 4 p.m.

## By Order.

E. A. M. WILLIAMS.

## THE HONGKONG &amp; WHAM-POA DOCK Co., Ltd.

## NOTICE.

The Ordinary Yearly Meeting of Shareholders will be held in the office of the Company, 2 Queen's Buildings, Connaught Road, Hongkong, on Wednesday, 31st March, at 11 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors and statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The Transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 24th to 31st March, 1915, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,  
GEO. A. CALDWELL,  
Secretary.

## MACKINTOSH

&amp; Co., Ltd.

Men's Wear Specialists.

NEW STOCK  
OF  
REGULATION

## MARCHING BOOTS

## FOX'S SPIRAL PUTTEES.

16 DES VŒUX ROAD 16

## WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 346.

GENTLEMEN'S HIGH-CLASS TAILORS.

NEW CONSIGNMENT OF SPRING GOODS.

NOW ON SHOW

FLANNELS, SAXONIES, CASHMERES, ALPACAS, LINENS.

Fit &amp; Style Guaranteed.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

## J. ULLMANN &amp; Co.

The French Jewellery House.

Grand Assortment in

WRIST WATCHES.

PRICES RIGHT.

(As DIAMOND MERCHANTS we are LEADING in the East.)

## COLUMBIA

GRAFONOLAS

and RECORDS.

SUPPLY YOU WITH MUSIC FOR EVERY MOOD.

CLASSICAL, OPERATIC, SONG and DANCE.

ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS.

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## MARTELL'S



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Tel. No. 135. 6, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.



## SHIPPING

## THOS. COOK &amp; SON,

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,  
Bankers, &c.Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONG-  
KONG. SHANGHAI: 2-3, Foochow Road. YOKOHAMA:  
32, Water Street. MANILA: Manila Hotel.TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP  
LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and  
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Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

THE AUSTRALIAN  
ORIENTAL LINEHONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS  
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
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These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield &amp; Swire.

Telephone No. 93.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

## EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Hela," tons 5,257, Capt. Butler, will be despatched for Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe and Moji on the 18th March.

The S.S. "Sangola," tons 5,184, Capt. Milne, R.N.R., will be despatched for Shanghai, Vladivostok, Kobe &amp; Moji on the 3rd March.

The S.S. "Umaia," tons 5,317, Capt. Elton, will be despatched for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji on the 30th March.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.  
Agents.

Hongkong, March 15, 1915.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST  
RIVER STEAMERS.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO  
STEAMBOAT CO., Ltd. and CHINA NAVIGATION CO., Ltd.

## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

WEDNESDAY, 17th MARCH.

5.30 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

THURSDAY, 18th MARCH.

8.00 a.m. Honam. | 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.  
5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer.....	\$ 5.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer)....	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer.....	4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer.....	8.00

## HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sul Tai, tons 1,651 | s.s. Tai Shan, tons 2,006

## HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 8 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

## MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 8 a.m. &amp; 2 p.m. Sundays at 8 a.m. &amp; 2 p.m.

## EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 21st MARCH.

The Company's new Steamship TAISHAN will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 8 a.m. and return from Macao at 2 p.m.  
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 8 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.  
REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

## CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sul An.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND  
MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA  
NAVIGATION CO., LTD., & THE INDO-CHINA  
STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Sainan, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.  
HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor),  
Opposite the Blake Pier.

## SHIPPING

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration.

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	\$Suwa Maru Capt. Murai T. 20,000 \$Aisuta Maru Capt. Yoshikawa T. 16,000	{THURS., 25th Mar. at noon. {SATUR., 10th Apr. at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama	\$Aki Maru Capt. Noma T. 12,500 \$Tamba Maru Capt. Nagasuye T. 12,500	{TUES., 23rd Mar. at noon. {TUES., 6th April at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	\$Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500 \$Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600	{WEDNES., 17th Mar. at 4 p.m. {FRI., 9th April at 4 p.m.
CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon	\$Tosa Maru Capt. Takano T. 12,000	{TUESDAY, 23rd Mar.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo	\$Rangoon Maru Capt. Nomura T. 5,000	{MONDAY, 22nd Mar.
S'HAU, Moji & Kobe	\$Bombay Maru Capt. Kurozumi T. 5,000	{FRIDAY, 19th Mar.
S'HAU and Kobe	\$Hakata Maru Capt. Kawashima T. 12,500	{THURSDAY, 18th Mar.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	\$Hitachi Maru Capt. Sato T. 13,500	{FRI., 15th Apr. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI and Kobe	\$Yasaka Maru Capt. Yamawaki T. 21,000	{MON., 22nd Mar. at 10 a.m.

{ Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

## FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Suwa Maru	25,000 tons	Thursday 25th March
Atsuta	16,000 "	Saturday 10th April
Yasaka	25,000 "	Thursday 22nd April
Miyasaki	16,000 "	" 6th May
Kitano	16,000 "	" 20th May
Fushima	25,000 "	" 3rd June

## FOR AMERICA.

Aki Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 23rd March
Tamba	12,500 "	" 6th April
Yokohama	12,500 "	Thursday 15th April
Sado	12,500 "	Tuesday 4th May
Awa	12,500 "	" 18th May

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION  
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers To Sail.

SHANGHAI.....	Anhui	18th Mar. at 4 p.m.
SHAI CHOO & N'CHWANG	Hunan	19th Mar. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....	Liangchow	21st Mar. at 4 p.m.
TIENSIN.....	Huichow	23rd Mar. at noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.....	Teian	23rd Mar. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

\$MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Teian." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teian."

\$SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui" and "Chenan" and the S.S. "Kanchow," "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining-Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong 17th Mar. 1915

## SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN  
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjilalajap	JAVA	1st half Mar.	JAPAN	1st half Mar.
Tjilmanoeck	S'HAU	1st half Mar.	JAVA	1st half Mar.
Tjilini	JAVA	1st half Mar.	S'HAU	1st half Mar.
Tjilwong	JAPAN	1st half Mar.	JAVA	2nd half Mar.
Tjilroem	JAVA	2nd half Mar.	S'HAU	2nd half Mar.
Tjilpanas	JAVA	2nd half Mar.	JAPAN	2nd half Mar.
Tjilodas	JAVA	2nd half Apr.	JAPAN	2nd half Apr.
Tjikembang	JAVA	2nd half Apr.	S'HAU	2nd half Apr.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

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York Buildings.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA  
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Chiyu Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Thursday, 25th March.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 13th April.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 18 knots	" 27th April.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 11th May.

Steamers via Shanghai leave at noon.

Steamers via Manila leave at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....\$71.10. Return (6 months) \$120.

First Class to New York.....\$60.

" " " San Francisco \$45.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL &amp; MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSION-ARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALIAO, LOYQUE and VALPARAISO. THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Seijo Maru 14,000 - 15 knots Tuesday, 11th May.

For Full Particulars as to Passage &amp; Freight, apply to

K. DOI, Acting Agent.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone No. 291

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN  
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Empire	30th March	20th Apr. at 11 a.m.
Eastern	22nd April	13th May "
Aldenharn	30th April	21st May "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston &amp; Co.

Agents.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	FRI., 19th Mar. at 1 p.m.
Haiching	W. C. Passmore	TUES., 23rd Mar. at 1 p.m.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	FRI., 26th Mar. at 1 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Lapraik &amp; Co.,

General Managers.

## LOG BOOK.

Repeal of Penalty on Freight  
Ships Bought.

A favourable report has been filed with the house by the merchant marine committee on the bill designed to repeal penalties on foreign-built vessels owned by Americans. The report of the committee said: The ship registry act of August 18, 1914, removes the distinction between vessels built at home and those built abroad owned by American citizens so far as the prosecution of foreign trade is concerned. The purposes for which penalties were imposed on foreign-built vessels owned by Americans not having been attained, the laws imposing these penalties should be repealed. One of the purposes of the registry law of December 31, 1902, was to promote the building of merchant vessels in the United States. To this end heavy penalties were imposed on foreign built vessels owned by American citizens whenever they came within the jurisdiction of the United States. In addition the cargoes of these vessels were discriminated against. To be a vessel of the United States up to the passage of the Panama act and the amendment of August 18, 1914, four qualifications were generally necessary: First, that the vessel be built in the United States; second that it belong to American citizens; third that the master and other officers be American citizens; and fourth, that the vessel be over fifteen tons. To these requirements there were occasional exceptions. The total penalties on foreign-built vessels owned by Americans and entering a port of the United States, whether in ballast or in cargo, was \$1 a net ton, the items in this aggregate being a tonnage tax of 50 cents per ton and a duty of 50 cents per ton, denominated light money. The reasons for the penalties no longer exist. No vessels subject to them have entered American ports since August 18 so far as known, but such vessels will return to the United States for registry and the penalty provision of the law should be repealed. Since the passage of the ship registry act of August, 1914, ships that would be entitled to register under this statute cannot secure a full register abroad. Such a register will not be afforded until the vessel comes to the United States. For instance, if an American purchased a vessel abroad, say at Valparaiso, the consul would give it a certificate, not a register. On its return to America this vessel could secure a full register, but before reaching the proper official it would be necessary to enter some American port, thereby incurring the penalties which have been mentioned. Of course, it is within the power of the secretary of commerce to remit these penalties, but why subject the vessel owners to the annoyance of suffering penalties, with consequent application to the secretary of commerce for relief, when the public policy which imposed these penalties in the first instance has resulted in entire failure? (Italics omitted, except as here.)

Pacific Mail Co.

Two pamphlets on problems touching the United States merchant marine, especially with reference to Pacific coast shipping, have just been issued by Mr. H. P. Schwerin, vice-president and general manager of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The first of these pamphlets is an argument against the bill "to promote the welfare of American seamen in the merchant marine of the United States," which was under consideration by a joint committee of the senate and the house. Mr. Schwerin enters his argument "Will the congress of the United States, at the demand of organized labour, legislate to place the trans-Pacific traffic exclusively under the Japanese flag?" The second pamphlet is a plea for a greater American merchant marine, and is entitled, "Shall the people of the United States continue to pay \$800,000,000 per annum to foreign ship-owners?" Mr. Schwerin estimates that the United States pays out at least this sum annually to foreign shipowners, and he suggests a tentative plan for the rebuilding of a merchant marine in this country.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed  
Findon Haddocks, Kippers &c.  
ALEXANDER, CAFFE.







# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

## EXTRA

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1915.

### THE BIG OPIUM CASE.

Six of the Defendants Discharged.

The hearing was continued, this morning, of the case concerning some half a ton of opium which was seized last week on board the s.s. Tancor, in connection with which fifteen men were charged with importing the drug and with being in unlawful possession of the same.

Mr. Davidson, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, appeared for the defence.

Evidence was given by the chief fireman to the effect that the opium must have been put on board the ship at Liverpool. He first noticed it at Penang, when the ship being short of coal, he saw the tins in the bunkers. He asked the men to throw it overboard, as he was afraid that if the chief engineer discovered the stuff they would get into trouble. He had also lent the men money, and he was afraid that he would not get it back if there was any trouble. However, the men refused to do as he advised them.

Mr. Davidson argued that there was no evidence to connect six of the men with the affair and they were discharged, the magistrate, Mr. Hazleland, reserving his decision with regard to the rest until Friday.

### VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

Orders issued to day by Major Wakeman, Commanding B. K. V. R., state:—

Parades.—A. B. & C. Companies (with the exception of the members detailed for musketry) will parade on the Cricket Ground at 8.30 a.m. on Sunday, March 21st, for a half day's field training. This parade will only be compulsory for members who have not done field-firing either during the Stonecutters Camp or on the 7th inst. Dress marching order, but without dress uniforms or haversacks. Recruit drills will be held on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. to-day, tomorrow and on Monday March 22nd. Parades for the Sections on duty as ordered by the O. C. Guards.

Main and Peak Guards.—The Sections on duty will be relieved by the H. K. V. R. at 7 a.m. on Saturday, March 20th.

Musketry.—The following members are ordered to attend at the King's Park Range punctually either at 2.30 p.m. on Saturday, March 20th or 9.30 a.m. on Sunday, March 21st, for the purpose of firing the Standard Test (Recruits course):—A. O. Lang, H. Hancock, A. C. Little, E. A. Bam, J. O. Shepherd, J. M. Gordon, E. H. Summers, L. Tobias, J. E. Joseph, W. B. A. Moore, F. T. Chapple, J. E. Raymond, F. B. L. Bowley, O. G. Alabaster, W. Davison, W. H. Ford, P. Oliver, J. J. Stubbings, J. Waldron, O. E. Howell, H. Macfarlane, S. Gray, S. G. Newall, W. M. Johnston, O. C. Hickling, R. Innes, H. E. Goldsmith, W. Weatherhead, J. McCubbin, E. Howard, R. Mitchell.

Promotion.—Pte. G. H. M. Bannerman to be Corporal.

Posting.—Corpl. Bannerman to Coy. O. Section 4.

Blank Ammunition.—When using blank ammunition single loading only must be practised. It is dangerous to charge and load from the magazine.

Apollinaris.—A British Product.

We are requested to publish the following:—"On account of unjustified attacks upon Apollinaris, it is announced that this popular natural mineral water is and always has been a British concern. The Company has 4,500 British shareholders who hold 97 per cent. of the capital of £3,250,000. Attacks on Apollinaris therefore injure British interests."

### CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

"A Cause That Will Not Die."

The following leading article, headed "A Cause That Will Not Die," is from the Philadelphia North American of Jan. 29:—

The blue books and white books of European diplomacy long ago became somewhat dull reading. The murder of the Austrian archduke and the ultimatum to Serbia have receded far into the past. Nearly a million men have died, a fleet of warships has been sunk, cities have been destroyed, whole provinces laid waste, and the world has greater matters to examine than fine-spun disputation as to the complex causes of the colossal crime.

But there is one early incident that lives. After more than six months of carnage, the very first act of the war—the invasion of Belgium—will challenge the attention of statesmen, scholars and jurists.

The writings upon this theme alone make a considerable literature. James M. Beck has devoted to it a whole volume. Premiers have declaimed upon it; poets have celebrated it mournfully and defiantly; essayists and historians have treated it solemnly, satirically indignantly; and it remains to-day the most prominent issue of the great struggle, the one inexhaustible subject of controversy.

The reason for the vitality of this question is that Belgium represented an idea; and an idea that has within it the germ of truth and justice cannot be crushed or exterminated. It is more potent than armies, will outlive empires.

Though all Belgium had been made a *tabula rasa*, though of Brussels and Antwerp not one stone would still shine from the desolation the idea that inspired the sacrifice; there would still ring in the ears of a listening world the dauntless defiance of a nation that chose death rather than dishonour, and thereby served the cause of all mankind.

The subject has a fatal fascination for the advocates of Germany, both here and abroad. Let them range ever so far in the realms of Pan-Slavism, Teutonic civilisation, French hatred and British greed, they are drawn back irresistibly to the corpse of Belgium and involve themselves lamentably in the coils of extermination. A New York attorney, for example, has been driven to produce a defensive pamphlet, "War Hypocrisy Unveiled," in which he unveils the justification of Germany in this ingenious manner:—

"Let us suppose that your house was afire, with the only means of escape over your neighbour's roof. Would you dally over the question of the 'neutrality' of your neighbour's house?"

The metaphor is almost worthy of Pennypacker, who compared Belgium to a misguided pedestrian disputing the highway with automobiles. That it suggests the more accurate picture of Germany setting fire to Belgium and France under the plea of self-defence against Russia is a misfortune for which the learned counsel is to be commiserated. But Belgium, he says, "cannot complain of the war she invited," because:—

"The Germans delayed long enough to give assurance that her integrity and independence would be protected and reparation made for all losses. The future historian will refer to this act of Germany as a manifestation of a most sublime sense of justice, original and unique in the annals of the world."

The future historian will also enquire, perhaps, what reasons

Belgium had to accept the assurance offered, in view of the fact that its performance depended upon the repudiation of a still more solemn assurance. The idea that a broken pledge should be regarded as a recommendation to confidence in a new pledge from the same source is undoubtedly original, not to say unique, in the annals of legal disputation.

More important, but no more candid, is the recent defence put forth by the Imperial Chancellor, Doctor von Bethmann-Hollweg. This statesman's courageous admission at the opening of the war that Germany was committing "a great wrong" because of "necessity" has been the one noble utterance of his government during the conflict. He now rejects, however, the esteem which his frank and generous statement won and joins the chorus of detraction against Belgium.

As the originator of the "scrap of paper" doctrine regarding treaties, the chancellor had attained a world-wide eminence which he resents. After six months' cogitation, he has decided that he has been a victim of misunderstanding, and that his historic phrase, far from being a cynical repudiation of international honour, was, in reality, an indictment of British hypocrisy and Belgian perfidy. He repeats the charge that Belgium had "abandoned her neutrality" by consulting with Britain as to resisting the long-threatened violation by Germany, and says:—

"England drew the sword only because she believed her own interests demanded it. Just for Belgian neutrality she would never have entered the war. That is what I meant when I told Sir Edward Goschen that among the reasons which had impelled England to go into the war, the Belgian neutrality treaty had for her only the value of 'a scrap of paper'."

We do not know the nature of the doctoral degree which the chancellor holds, but in view of his defence we sincerely hope it is not a doctorate of laws. His attempt to erase the "scrap of paper" stigma from the government which assassinated Belgian nationality and stamp it upon the country which went to war in defence of that cause challenges admiration for its audacity rather than its wisdom.

We by no means subscribe to the theory that Great Britain's foreign policy is purely altruistic, or that she is pouring out her blood and treasure solely for the sake of plundered Belgium. Nor is this fantastic idea suggested by Britain herself. If Belgium had lain several hundred miles distant instead of across a narrow channel, and if a Germanised Belgium had not meant, as Germany boasted, "a knife at the throat of England," the British government and people would possibly not have construed their guarantee of Belgium's neutrality to require resort to arms.

But even in that case it would have been Germany, not England, that made the treaty "a scrap of paper," while, as the matter stands, Great Britain is incontestably in the position of upholding her part in the treaty at tremendous cost, while Germany as clearly has violated her part for her own advantage.

The fundamental inspiration of England, of course, is self-interest or self-preservation—the identical purpose which Germany pleads. But it cannot be denied that she is promoting that cause by defending a cruelly wronged nation and the sanctity of international obligations, while Germany, under the same plea, has forewarned her word and committed a monstrous assault.

It is really astonishing that a statesman of high attainments should offer such a defence as that of Doctor von Bethmann-Hollweg. If it was an act of necessity, even

### VESSELS LEAVING PORT.

New Regulations Issued To-day.

A Government Gazette Extraordinary issued to-day contains the following notification by the Harbour Master:—

With reference to Government Notification No. 286 of the 3rd August, 1914, the following modification of Part III of the Public Traffic Regulations for the Port of Hongkong is published for general information:—

Vessels Leaving the Port. Until further notice merchant vessels will be permitted to leave the port at any time by day or night under the following conditions:—

(1.) Application must be made to the officer in charge of the Examination Service, H. M. Dockyard, through the Colonial Harbour Master at the Harbour Office.

(2.) Masters must state when applying whether they wish to leave by day or night.

(3.) Application must be made between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4.45 p.m.

(4.) Instructions as to what signal will pass the vessel through the defence will be given to the master together with a written pass signed by the Officer in charge of the Examination Service. Without this pass no vessel is to attempt to leave.

(5.) Vessels must leave during the period of official day or official night for which the pass was issued, otherwise a fresh pass must be secured.

(6.) Vessels wishing to leave by night must provide themselves with two red and two white lights.

(7.) Should the Senior Naval Officer consider it advisable to close the Port to out-going craft by night, three red lights hoisted at Blackhead Hill will indicate Eastern Entrance closed, three red lights at Harbour Office Western Entrance closed.

By day three red balls will be hoisted as previously notified.

(8.) A limited number of monthly passes permitting launches and pleasure craft to leave the harbour will in future be issued. They may be obtained under the same conditions as at present, viz., from the officer in charge of the Examination Service through the permission of the Provost Marshal. These passes will be renewable on the first of each month.

Special arrangements will be made in the case of yacht races on application to the officer in charge of the Examination Service.

### MURDER CHARGE.

This afternoon, in the Police Court, Mr. Hazleland heard the case in which two Chinese men and a small boy stand charged with the murder of a Chinese.

Mr. J. H. Gardner appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Otto Kong-sing for the defence.

The case for the prosecution was that the small boy, annoyed by a blind girl and that she complained to a man, who berated the boy. He called upon the two prisoners to help him and they came up and attacked the deceased, hitting him on the head with a stone in such a manner as to inflict injuries which caused his death.

The case was proceeding as we went to press.

of virtue, for Germany to violate the treaty for self-protection, it is quite out of the question for impartial observers to find guilty the country which observed and defended the treaty for the same reason.

"England ought really to cease harping on this theme of Belgian neutrality," says the exasperated chancellor. He does not yet realise that that chord vibrates to the anger of humanity and that the note of its condemnation will resound through all time.

### THE WORLD WAR.

Half a Year of Fighting.

(Continued from yesterday.)

From Steinbach the French could see Mulhausen, ten miles away, but fresh German forces arrived to stay the offensive. Similarly, another advance eastward from Belfort was brought to a standstill, before Altkirch. The hardest fighting in the West in January took place along this front, but as January closed the French were still unable to debouch into the plain from the Vosges or advance over the plain from Belfort.

In Champagne, four months of effort had failed to shake the German hold on the hills east of Rheims, which commanded the city and had been occupied by French forts defending the city before the war. These the Germans transformed into veritable strongholds, and from them they bombarded Rheims, whenever the French were too pressing on their front. Accordingly the French, unable to take the forts, sought to drive the Germans from them by pushing north-east of Rheims and west of the Argonne. Here, just north of the Chalons-Verdun railroad, on the Champagne Plain, a desperate French offensive took several towns familiar in all battle reports, but these advances were but slight and were gradually beaten down, while just to the east the Germans continued to hold their ground before Verdun and in the St. Mihiel salient.

About Arras and to the north in the corner of Belgium still unoccupied by the Germans, the French and British tried to push east, to win La Bassée, the key to much of the surrounding territory, to advance on Lille and along the sand dunes toward Ostend. Everywhere some ground was won, some of the gains lost, but all fighting was of the siege character. It was advance and retreat by trenches; the shovel, and not the sabre, was the weapon. Nor could the Allies comfort themselves with the reflection that greater sacrifices of life in proportion to the ground gained had disclosed any hopeful German weakness.

On the contrary, a French operation along the first hills north of the Aisne, and just east of Soissons, after a brief period of prosperity, was halted, turned back, driven first to its starting-place and then across the flooded Aisne. The ground lost here had been won by the British in the second week of September, and in the third week of January the Germans were able, despite all the demands upon them from all quarters, to mass sufficient men to win this triumph under the eyes of the Kaiser himself.

Berlin talked of Gravelotte in connection with this victory. The French explained that the river floods had carried away bridges and prevented reinforcing troops and made retreat inevitable. Conceivably the truth lay half-way between. But the fact was that the French had been thrown back, that after six months the combined military resources of France and England, with Belgian and Indian contingents, were not adequate to begin the drive of German troops from France. Beside this fact all else was of minor import. Once more Germany had been able to match man with man and hold her lines from Switzerland to the German Ocean.

In some quarters the German success was interpreted as the first step in a new drive toward Paris. Fresh German troops were reported arriving. On the other hand, all reports agreed that the first considerable force of Kitchener's new army was beginning to reach the Continent, the French position south of the Aisne seemed strong, and there was a general disclosure that the Allied victory of the Germans as an incident in localised fighting, rather than a

considerable detail in a new offensive.

Kitchener's grim comment that the war would begin in May found a mournful echo in Allied failure in France. German invasion had been halted in September, but the liberation of France seemed more remote in January than in the happy days of that Autumn month. In the West the honours for January were with the German, but of real progress there was none.

"Marshal February" in Command. In the last week of January two considerable operations, a Russian in the East, a German in the West, divided attention. The Russian operation was directed at that East Prussian frontier which had been successfully assailed in August and also along the northern bank of the Vistula toward Thorn. The German operation seemed to be directed at the gap through which the successful offensive had reached the bank of the Aisne east of Soissons, the previous week.

For the Russian movement two possibilities were to be considered. It might be simply an effort to relieve pressure upon the army to the south, facing west between the mouth of the Bzura and the Nida, it might be an effort to straighten out the whole Russian battle front from the Baltic to the Carpathians. In Galicia the Russian success had beaten down the salient, which had extended into Russian Poland. Substantially straight from the Carpathians to the Vistula, at the mouth of the Bzura, the Russian battle line now ran. But north of the Vistula it bent round, following the Vistula west nearly to Plock, then went north to the East Prussian line north of Mlawka, and, crossing the line, followed the Masurian Lake front to the latitude of Koenigsberg.

Ever since October the Germans had been able to hold the Masurian Lake country, but if the Russians could enter Prussia from the south they might outflank the position and compel the Germans to retire on the Allenstein front as they had in August, or, turning south along the Vistula near Plock, they might undertake to pass the river and reach the rear of von Hindenburg's main force operating at the Bzura. If the movement were directed north and west toward Allenstein its maximum profit might be the evacuation of all Prussia to the Vistula, thus shortening the Russian army and protecting its flank, which would rest upon the Baltic, if it were directed south across the Vistula near Plock, it might compel the retreat from the Bzura and the abandonment of Poland.

Meantime, far off to the south, the Russian advance through Bukovina had reached and passed the Carpathians at Kirilibaba Pass, and by January 20 was reported well inside of the Transylvanian line and approaching the flank of the southernmost of the Austrian forces defending the Hungarian frontier. At the same time the Germans in Poland, on their part, were giving renewed evidence of a determination to push on to Warsaw and, by defeating the centre of the Russians in Poland, compel the right in East Prussia and the left in the Carpathians to abandon their new efforts.

In France, on the contrary, there was unmistakable evidence that new German concentrations were going on. Holland reported the abandonment of the regular railroad service, from Belgium came echoes of the passing of artillery, of new formations. Similar reports had preceded the falling of the October blow along the Yser, the second of the great German efforts.

Where was the new blow to fall? Along the Yser and about Ypres, where French, Belgian and British troops had won a few hundred or thousand metres in recent weeks? Along the Aisne

### WAR ITEMS.

200,000 Indian Troops Fighting With Allies.

Delhi, January 13.—The Viceroy, Baron Hardinge, in a speech to-day at the opening of the Viceroy's Council, disclosed that the troops which India has contributed to the war numbered 200,000. These soldiers are distributed in France, Egypt, East Africa and along the Persian Gulf. Baron Hardinge spoke feelingly of India's proof of patriotic sentiments. In this connection he said "that the noblest sentiment ever uttered" concerning a nation's duty was expressed in the words of Abraham Lincoln: "With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right."

Petroleum Scarce in Germany.

Petroleum products of all kinds are daily becoming more difficult to purchase by the ordinary consumer in Germany. Some weeks ago it was declared that benzine could only be obtained as medicine, and then only with a doctor's prescription. Shops and large departmental stores which convey their customers' purchases to their homes in motor-cars are now warned that this method of transacting business wastes a large quantity of petrol, and that customers might be informed that in ordinary cases they can quite well carry home their parcels themselves.

between Soissons and Rheims, where the recent fighting had carried the German line farther south than it had been at any time since September 12 west of Rheims? Was it conceivable that the Germans were planning a final desperate effort to come south to Paris, less than seventy miles from the point where the Germans now stood?

It was to be deduced from rumours coming across the battle lines that the Germans were now ready to put in the field new formations, that they were, in fact, clearing their training camps of troops which were now ready to stand in the battle lines, the volunteers so much discussed in Berlin bulletins of early days. It was conceivable that if they took the field before Kitchener's army arrived in France they might at least push back the allied fronts for some miles. If they were unable to reach Paris or take Verdun, they might still break through the Woivre, or compel the abandonment of the second invasion of Alsace.

Meantime, all military operations were now being terribly hampered by weather conditions, snowstorms in the Vosges, the Carpathians, in Belgium everywhere save in Russia, winter seemed now to take firm grip, but in Russia a mild season prevented, while in France severe weather made equally impossible, a sustained campaign. Not Joffre or French von Kluck or von Hindenburg, but Field Marshal February seemed about to take full command.

Once more, as in December, the month closed with a German raid upon England, this time by air, not water. With the King's residence at Sandringham as an objective, half a dozen German aircraft, not Zeppelins, so later reports had it, flew over Norfolk, sowing bombs and spreading destruction.

But again, said the Scarborough raid, civilians, not soldiers, suffered, private, not public property was destroyed. A wanton burst of savagery provoked wrath, not terror—left England not fearful, but determined.



## PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.  
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &  
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

**FRIDAY,**  
the 19th March, 1915, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at No. 4 Macdonnell Road.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture,

comprising:—  
Tapestry and Morocco covered Drawing Room Suites, Easy Chairs, Card Table, Teak Overmantel with Bevelled Mirror, Brass Fender and Fire Brasses, Carpets, Oil Paintings, Pictures, Vases and Ornaments, etc., etc.

Teak Extension Dining Table and Chairs, Teak Sideboard with Bevelled Mirror, Morocco covered Armchairs, Dining and Dessert Services, Cutlery, E. P. and Glassware (cutglass, etc.)

Teak Wardrobes with Bevelled Glass Doors, Marble Top Toilet Table and Washstand with Bevelled Mirrors, Lace and Tapestry Curtains, Toilet Crockery, etc., Canton Blackwood Cupboard, Desk, Teapots and Flower Stand.

Also  
1 Electric Ceiling Fan.  
Catalogue will be issued.  
On view from Thursday, the 18th inst.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.  
GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from L. A. Byworth Esq. to sell by Public Auction on

**TUESDAY,**  
the 23rd March, 1915, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at No. 1 Kennedy Road (Kingsclere Gate House).

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture.

(Particulars from Catalogue)  
Also  
A Choice Selection of Ferns and Pot Plants.

Terms:—As usual.  
On view from Monday, the 22nd March.  
GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

## CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

## NOTICE.

The Thirty-Seventh Ordinary Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedder Street, on Wednesday, the 24th March at noon for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 11th to 24th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, 4th March, 1915.

## LUZON SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

## NOTICE.

The Thirty-Third Ordinary Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedder Street, on Wednesday the 24th March at 12.15 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 11th to 24th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, 4th March, 1915.

## HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The Forty-Sixth Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the undersigned at 12.30 p.m. on Thursday, the 18th instant.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 4th to the 18th instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.  
General Managers,  
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915.

Don't forget after the Show under, and Light Refreshments  
ALEXANDER CAFE,  
Open Till Midnight

## ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL,  
HONGKONG.

**SATURDAY, APRIL 3RD,**  
**AT 9 P.M.**

## GRAND EVENING CONCERT.

PROCEEDS TO GO TO

## ALLIED FORCES' TOBACCO FUND.

Under the distinguished patronage of H.E. the Governor, Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G., H.E. Major-General Kelly, O.B., and Commodore Anstruther, C.M.G.

Special programme by well-known local artists, concluding with an amusing Sketch, entitled

"PACKING UP"

as performed with great success in London and abroad.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

PERFORMANCES OF A CHARMING  
OPERA

Will be given at the French Convent, by the Children,

on

**WEDNESDAY, March 17th, at 4 p.m.**

**FRIDAY, March 19th, at 4 p.m.**

**SATURDAY, March 20th, at 4 p.m.**

IN AID OF THE VICTIMS OF THE WAR.

Admission, Children 30 cents, Adults \$1.

## VICTORIA THEATRE.

**TUESDAY, 16th March,**

The Magnificent Picture,

"HONOUR THY FATHER,"

in 2 Parts—Length 3,000 Feet.

New Comic, Historical & Interesting Pictures.

Pathe's Latest Gazette.

"WAR OF WARS"—in 6 parts.

On Friday 19th. See Hand Bills.

Booking at Theatre Daily 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.

## BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

**17th, 18th & 19th March,**

the powerful dramatic story

"ENOCH ARDEN"

in 2 Parts—Length 3,000 Feet.

"CINESINO & HIS GRANDFATHER'S PIPE" drama.

"FUNNICK & THE DUNCE" comic.

"OH, THOSE WOMEN"

"THE FEAST OF FOOLSHEAD" etc. etc.

9.15 Every Evening,

ORCHESTRA in attendance.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

## GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE & GENERAL BROKER

## PUBLIC AUCTION

## A LARGE &amp; VALUABLE COLLECTION OF ANTIQUE CHINA &amp; CURIOS.

The Undersigned has received instructions from the well-known dealers, Messrs. Yun Yuen Tsar of Shanghai, to sell by Public Auction on

**Tuesday, Wednesday & Thursday, the 16th, 17th & 18th March 1915,** commencing each day at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

An Exceptionally Fine Lot of Antique China & Curios from Sung to Tchowkong periods.

comprising:—

Very Fine Kanhai 5-coloured Vases with Decoration in relief, Red Lacquer Seal Boxes, Vases and Bowls, Jade Screens, Ornaments and Snuff Bottles, Agate and Porcelain Snuff Bottles, Crystal Ornaments.

Kanghi 5-coloured and blue and white Vases, Bowls, Plates and Jars.

Kienlung Famille Rose and blue and white Vases, Bowls, Plates and Vases.

Very Fine Ming Sang-de-Boeuf Vase.

Very Fine Kanghi White Soft Paste Vase.

Very Fine Kienlung Imperial Yellow Famille Rose Vase.

Sorchoow Redwood Screens Inlaid with Famille Rose and blue and white Plaques (Kienlung, Yungching)

Towkong Famille Rose, Plaques, Vases, Plates and Bowls, etc.

Old Bronze Vases, Incense Burners and Figures (Ming & Sung) also

Sorchoow Redwood Cabinets, Tables and Flower-stands.

N.B.—The Undersigned will give 2-weeks' guarantee as to the genuineness of the articles offered.

On view from Wednesday, the 16th inst.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

## OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 12, 1915.

## BUTCHER MEAT

Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb.	19
"Prime Cut—	"	21
"Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	"	19
"Roast—Shiu	"	19
"Breast—Ngau Lam	"	17
"Soup—Tong Yuk	"	15
"Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	"	20
"do.—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	"	30
"Sausages—Ngau Cheung	"	24
Bullock's Brains—No	per set	10
"Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each	50
"correi—Ham Ngau Li	"	60
"Head—Ngau Tau	"	\$1.00
"Heart—Ngau Sum	"	14
"Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	"	20
"Feet—Ngau Keuk	each	11
"Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	"	11
"Tail—Ngau Mei	"	13
"Liver—Ngau Kon	"	18
"Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	"	6
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-tai-tau-keuk	set	\$1.00
Mutton Chop—Yeung Poi Kwai	"	15
"Leg—Yeung Poi	"	25
"Shoulder—Yeung Shau	"	24
"Saddle	"	27
Pigs Chittlings—Chu Chong	"	27
"Brains—Chu No	per set	24
"Feet—Chu Keuk	lb.	13
"Fry—Chu Chap	"	15
"Head—Chu Tau	"	16
"Heart—Chu Sam	each	11
"Kidney—Chu Yiu	"	18
"Liver—Chu Kon	"	23
Pork Chop—Chu'Pai Kwai	"	24
"Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	"	28
"Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	"	20
Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Keuk	set	60
"Heart—Yeung Sam	"	8
"Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	"	12
"Liver—Yeung Kon	"	28
Sucking Pigs to order—Chu Tsai	"	22
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	"	20
"Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau	"	26
"Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	"	19
"Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung	"	20
"Lard—Chu Yau	"	20

## POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Tsai	lb.	35
Capon, Large, Small—Sin Kai	"	34
Ducks—Ap	"	32
Doves—Pan Kau	"	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	20
"(fresh)	"	36
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb.	42
"Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	"	30
Geese—Ngo	"	24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each	28
"Hoihow—Hoi How Pak Kap	"	25
Snipe—Sha Tsai	each	22
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung	lb.	60
"Hen	"	45
Pheasant—Shan Kai	"	75
Quail—Om Chun	"	25
Partridges—Che Ka	"	65

## FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb.	18
Bream—Pin Yu	"	16
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	"	15
Carp—Li Yu	"	20
Catfish—Ohik Yu	"	12
Codfish—Man Yu	"	14
Crabs—Hoi	"	28
Cuttle Fish—Mak Yu	"	18
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	"	12
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	"	13
Dog Fish—Tit To Sha	"	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	"	13
"Fresh water—Tam Sai Yu	"	18
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	"	32
Frogs—Tin Kai	"	33
Garoupa—Shek Pan	"	40
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	"	16
Herrings—Tao Pak	"	20
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	"	20
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	"	18
Loach—Wu Yu	"	28
Lobsters—Lung Ha	"	28
Mackerel—Chi Yu	"	20
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	"	32
Mullet—Chai Yu	"	18
Oysters—Shang Ho	"	22
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	"	12
Perch—Tau Lo	"	18
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	"	18
Plaice—Pan Yu	"	15
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	"	28
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	"	28
Prawns—Ming Ha	"	28
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	"	10
Rock Fish—Shek Kau Kung	"	15
Roach—Chun Yu	"	12
Salmon—Ma Yu	"	30
Shark—Sha Yu	"	7
Skate—Po Yu	"	8
Shrimps—Ha	"	25
Snapper—Lap Yu	"	28
Soles—Tat Sha Yu	"	28
Tench—Wan Yu	"	16
Tarbot—Oho Hoi Yu	"	18
Tartles, small, fresh water—Kau Yu	"	60

## FRUITS.

Almonds—Bang Yan	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Khe	"	18
"(Cheloo)—Tis Chan Ping Khe	"	18

## 肉食

Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heung Chiu lb.	"	3
(brides), Macao—San Heung Chiu	"	3
Chestnuts, Chinese—Fong Lat	"	1
Carambola—Yeung To	"	1
Coconuts—Ye Tse	each	12
Grapes—Po Tai Tse	lb.	30
Lemons, China—Ling Mang	"	8
America—Kam Shan Ling Mang	"	10
Lichees Dried—Lai Chi, small Stone	lb.	28
"Fresh	"	1
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	"	5
"Sweet	"	6
Pears, (American), Kam San Shoo Lay	"	10
(Canton), Cookin—Sha Li	"	10
Peanuts—Fa Shang	"	10
Plantain—Tai Chiu	"	1
Pumelo—Swatow, Hung Lai	"	1
Pumelo, Siam—Ohim Lo Yau	each	14
Shanghai—Lo Kwai	"	1
Walnuts—Hop To	lb.	15
Green—Sang Hop Tso	"	1
Water Melon—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each	1

## VEGETABLES, &amp;c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb.	8
Chenks	"	8
Peas, (French), Macao—Oh Moou Pin Tau	"	8
(French) Shanghai—Sheung Hai Pin	"	8
Sprout—Ah Choi	"	8
Long—Tau Kok	"	10
Beet Root—Hung Chai Tau	each	6
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	"	8
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yuen Kwa	"	8
Red—Hung Ke	"	8
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Ka—Taoi	lb.	16
Cabbage, Shanghai—Ye Tsei	"	14
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shan	"	8
Carrots—Kam Shan	lb.	6
Calery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsai	"	8
Chillies Dried—Kon Lap Chiu	"	25
Red—Hung Fa Chiu	"	10
Green—Ching Lap Chiu	"	8
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li Chiu Lin	"	10
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	each	2
Garlic—Sun Tau	lb.	8
Ginger, young—Sun Tse Keung	"	8
old—Lo Keung	"	9
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	"	12
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	each	1
Lettuce—Yeung Shang Tsai	"	1
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	lb.	6
Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	"	8
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Cho Ko	"	35
Musk Melon—Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each	1
Okros	lb.	1
Onions Bombay—Yeung Chong Tau	"	8
Green—Shang Chong	"	7
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	"	6
Paraley—Kau Tsai	lb.	8
Green Peas—Ching Tau	lb.	1
Potatoes, Sweet—Pan Shu	"	3
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tau	"	3
Japan—Yut Pan Shu Tsai	"	8
American—Fa Ki Shu Tsai	"	8
Foochow—Fook-chow Shu Tsai	"	3
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	"	5
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	"	5
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	"	1
Sage—Tse So	"	1
Shallots—Kon Chong Tau	"	8
Spinach—Yin Tsai	"	3
Tomatoes—Tan Ke	"	6
Taro—Wu Tau	"	4
Turnips, Punt, (Long)—Lo Pak	"	4
English—Yeung Lo Pak	"	4
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa	"	4
(American)—Kam San Chit Kwa	"	12
Water Cress—Sai Yeung Tsai	"	8
Lily root—Lin Ngau	"	6
Yams—Ta Shu	"	6
English—Yeung Kan Choi	"	1
Thau	"	1

## 海鮮

Turnips, Punt, (Long)—Lo Pak	"	4
English—Yeung Lo Pak	"	4
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa	"	4
(American)—Kam San Chit Kwa	"	12
Water Cress—Sai Yeung Tsai	"	8
Lily root—Lin Ngau	"	6
Yams—Ta Shu	"	6
English—Yeung Kan Choi	"	1
Thau	"	1

The above prices are in accordance with the Government's list of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation as revised up to the 30th ult. The Proclamation also contained the following schedule of maximum retail prices:—

## 1. Flour:—

(a.) Highest Grade, per bag of 50 lbs., \$4.50

per lb., 10

(b.) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lbs., 4.00

per lb., 8

(c.) Third Grade, per bag of 50 lbs., 3.50

per lb.,







## Commercial.

**The Salt Bank.**  
The new building of the Salt Bank in the Capital will be completed shortly and the Government has set aside \$2,000,000 for the expenditure to be incurred in connection with its inauguration. It is generally believed that the bank will be inaugurated in the coming summer and, following the inauguration of its head office in the Capital, a number of branch offices will be established in the leading commercial ports in the North and South, such as Tientsin, Shanghai, etc. Regarding the question of the control of the bank, opinion is divided amongst the authorities; some are in favour of the bank being under the direct control of the Ministry of Finance, whilst others propose that it should be administered by the Salt Administration. Yet another body favours the independence of the bank and is of the opinion that the bank should be controlled, neither by the Ministry of Finance nor by the Salt Administration.

**Foreign Trade of Japan.**  
The Japanese Department of Agriculture and Commerce reports:—The foreign trade of Japan during the month of February was Yen 49,000,000 of exports and Yen 40,000,000 of imports and the total foreign trade of Japan since 1st January compared with that of 1914 for the same period shows a decrease of over Yen 10,000,000 in exports and of over Yen 40,000,000 in imports.

**Dairen Bean Oil Market.**  
Dairen, Feb. 27.—Bean Oil rose to S. Y. 12.70 yesterday, being just S. Y. 11 higher than on the corresponding day of last year. At an early stage of the European War, the stoppage of export abroad and the bumper bean crops in Manchuria sent down the market to the bed-rock price of S. Y. 11 one time, even when the silver exchange rate also sank very low. The gloomy climax was reached upon the fall of Antwerp into German hands, and a fear was passed round that the bean mills might have to hold the output over two coming seasons. It is highly gratifying to note, remarks the *Manchuria Daily News*, that this dismal prediction has been falsified by events, and the steady and healthy recovery in price has ensued. The general strong tone pervading the food markets of Europe and America and a revival of the industrial pursuits in the midst of the War have caused the welcome change.

**The Siam Cement Company, Ltd.**  
Bangkok, Feb. 25.—The annual general meeting of the Company was held yesterday at the Siam Observer office. The following were present:—Phya Arthakara Prasiddhi (in the Chair), Phya Boriboon, Para Srasdi Viengchai, Messrs. W. L. Grut, E. G. Goll, Count S. Cambiaso, Mr. Schulz, Manager, and Mr. V. Gadda, Secretary pro tem. The notice of meeting and the minutes of the last general meeting were read. The Chairman said that the meeting was called in terms of the statutes which require half yearly meetings to be held in February and August. The balance sheet, audited by Mr. Donaldson, was before the meeting for adoption. The last consignment of machinery had arrived by the Selandia and the work of making cement would in all probability begin in April next. Mr. Goll proposed and Phya Srasdi seconded the adoption of the balance sheet. This was carried unanimously. Phya Arthakara and Phya Srasdi being the Directors to retire at this meeting, Mr. W. L. Grut proposed and Phya Boriboon seconded that they be re-elected. Carried unanimously. The Chairman proposed and Mr. Grut seconded the election of Mr. Donaldson as auditor. This resolution was also carried unanimously. Mr. Grut proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which terminated the meeting.

**Gula Kalumpungs.**  
Shareholders in the Gula Kalumpungs Rubber Estates, Limited, are informed that the Share Register will be closed from the 20th to the 30th March, both days inclusive.

# SHARE REPORT.

## COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS SA.—SALES B.—BUYERS N.—NOMINAL

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914. Highest	1914. Lowest	1915. Highest	1915. Lowest	Dividend Last Divided and Date
<b>Banks.</b>									
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	\$800 s. £270/-	150,000	\$125	all	855 July.	700 Oct.	800	800	{ £2. 3/- & 5/- bonus at ex 1/1914 equal to \$27.27 for 1/2 year ending 31/12/14
<b>Marine Insurances.</b>									
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	357 1/2 s.	10,000	\$250	50	350 Dec.	305 Oct.	357 1/2	357 1/2	{ Final of \$3 a/c 1912. Interim of \$18 a/c 1913.
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	170 b.	10,000	£15	£1	145 May	133 Jan.	170	160	{ Final of 12 1/2 p.c. making 25 p.c. for 1913
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	840 ra.	12,400	\$250	100	847 1/2 April	700 Oct.	840	840	{ Final of \$20 making \$50 for 1912 and Interim of \$30 for 1913
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	235 b.	12,000	\$100	60	20 April	192 1/2 Jan.	235	235	{ Final of \$12 mak. \$15 for 1912 & Int. of \$3 for 1913
<b>Fire Insurances.</b>									
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	143 s.	50,000	\$500	20	160 July	140 Oct.	143	143	{ \$10 for 1912
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	400 b.	8,000	\$250	60	365 Feb.	368 April	400	400	{ \$27 for 1912
<b>Shipping.</b>									
China & Manila S.S. Co., Ltd.	45 s.	30,000	\$25	all	10 Jan.	5 1/2 Dec.	5	5	{ \$1 for 1906
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	30 b.	20,000	\$50	all	36 Mar.	27 1/2 Nov.	29	29	{ \$3 for year ending 30/6/14
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	22 s.	80,000	\$15	all	29 1/4 Jan.	22 Dec.	22	21	{ Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts for year ending 31/12/14
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	80 s.	60,000 £5 } 60,000	£5	all	79 Jan.	50 Sept.	80	77	{ Final of 3% making 6% on preferred shares & 5% on deferred shares for year 1913
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	88/9 s.	3,797,610	£1	all	106/- Feb.	70/- Sept.	88/9	88/9	{ Interim of 1/2 a/c 1914. No. 23
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	35 s.	40,000	\$10	all	49 Mar.	40 Nov.	36	36	{ \$1.70 per share and bonus of 30 cents per share for year ending 30/4/14
<b>Refineries.</b>									
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	108 b.	20,000	\$100	all	96 1/2 Feb.	70 Nov.	108	105	{ \$3 for 1913
Tung Wah Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	23 b.	7,000	\$100	all	31 Jan.	17 Dec.	23	19	{ \$3 for 1897
<b>Mining.</b>									
Kailan Mining Admin'n.	32/- s.	1,000,000	£1	all	41/- Feb.	33/6 Dec.	32/-	32/-	{ Final of 5 % Coupon No. 4 making 10 % for year ending 30/6/14
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	4 s.	200,000	£1	all	3/10 Jan.	1/90 Nov.	4 1/4	4	{ 1/2 for 1909
Tronoh Mines Ltd.	31/6 s.	160,000	£1	all	39/- Feb.	19/6 Nov.	31/6	31/6	{ 1/- mak. 7/6 a/c 1913
<b>Docks, Wharves and Godowns &amp;c.</b>									
Hongkong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	56 1/2 s.	60,000	\$50	all	88 Jan.	73 Nov.	66 1/2	66 1/2	{ \$3.50 for year 1914
H'kong & W'pea D. Co., Ltd.	57 b.	50,000	\$50	all	77 Jan.	53 Oct.	57	57	{ \$3 dividend for year 1913
Shai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	53 b.	55,700	£100	all	60 July	50 Dec.	53	53	{ Tls. 5 for 1913
Shai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	92 1/2 b.	31,000	£100	all	109 Jan.	82 1/2 Dec.	92 1/2	92 1/2	{ Tls. 5 for 1914
<b>Lands, Hotels and Buildings.</b>									
Anglo French Lands	194 s.	13,000	£100	£100	128 July	120 Dec.	118	118	{ Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 29.2.14
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	118 s.	20,000	\$50	50	128 July	120 Dec.	118	118	{ \$2.50 for half year ending 31/12/14
H'kong Land Investment Co.	110 s.	50,000	\$100	all	117 1/2 July	98 Nov.	110	110	{ \$3 for year ending 31/12/14
H'hyreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	63 s.	150,000	\$10	all	94 Jan.	7 Nov.	61	61	{ 45 cents for year 1914
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	41 b.	6,000	\$50	30	45 1/2 Jan.	44 Feb.	41	41	{ \$3 for 1914
Shanghai Lands	97 b.	78,000	£50	all	98 Dec.	89 Oct.	97	97	{ Final of 6 p.c. making 12 p.c. for 1914
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	68 1/2 s.	12,500	\$50	all	73 June	66 Feb.	68 1/2	68 1/2	{ \$2.25 for half year ending 31.12.14
H'kong Central Estates	95 s.	10,000	\$100	all	73 June	66 Feb.	95	95	{ \$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14
<b>Cotton Mills.</b>									
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	135 1/2 s.	20,000	£50	all	138 July	135 May	136	135 1/2	{ Tls. 12 for year ending 31/10/14
H'kong Cotton Co.	63 s.	125,000	\$10	all	84 Mar.	7 June	63	64	{ 50 cents 31/7/08
Kung Yik	12.85 s.	75,000	£10	all	14 Jan.	11 Mar.	12.85	12.85	{ Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30/11/14
Laui Kung Mow	86 s.	8,000	£100	all	110 Feb.	70 May	86	84	{ Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons	86 s.	40,000	£50	all	135 Feb.	70 Nov.	85	84	{ Div. Tls. 6. Bonus Tls. 4. Extra Bonus Tls. 1 year end'g 30/6/14
<b>Miscellaneous.</b>									
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	111 s.	60,000	\$5	all	12 May	10 Dec.	11	11	{ \$1.20 for 1913
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	4 s.	50,000	\$5	all	4.80 July	4 April	4	4	{ 6% for year ending 28.2.06
Do. (Spec. shares)	4 s.	50,000	\$1	all	9 Jan.	7 Nov.	7.35	7 1/4	{ 70 cts. for 1914
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	7.35 s.	125,000	\$10	all	39 June	35 Aug.	34	34	{ \$1.50 for year ending 31/7/14
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	34 s.	40,000	£5	6	39 June	5 Dec.	34	34	{ 40 cts. for 1911
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	54 s.	400,000	\$10	all	6.80 Jan.	36 Nov.	42	41	{ \$1.80 per share for 1913
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	41 s.	6,000	£10	all	49 Jan.	36 Nov.	42	41	{ Interim of \$2 1/2 a/c 1914
Hongkong Ice Company, Ltd.	190 b.	5,000	\$25	all	217 1/2 July	174 Dec.	190	190	{ Interim of \$1 a/c 1914
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	26 s.	6,000	\$10	all	25 June	22 Apr.	26	26	{ Final div. of 6d. making 7 1/2 p.c. for 1913
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	5.10 s.	325,000	5/-	all	13/- July	7/- Feb.	5.15	5.10	{ Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913
Langkats	1.39 s.	250,000	g.10	all	64 1/2 Mar.	28 Dec.	39	39	{ 80 cts. on fully paid shares and 8 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.14
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	10 s.	25,000	\$10	all	10 1/2 Jan.	9 1/4 June	10	10	{ \$1.00 per share for year ending 31.12.14
Do (New)	1 s.	60,000	\$10	£1	93 cts. Jan.	75 cts. Dec.	1	1	{ 70 cts. for 1913
Philippines Ltd.	85 s.	75,000	\$10	all	—	—	5	5	{ 50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	86 s.	12,000	\$10	10	—	—	6	6	{ \$1.50 for 1910.
Societe des Pulpes et Papier	20 s.	13,200	\$50	all	—	—	20	20	{ None
tories du Tonkin	20 s.	13,200	\$50	all	—	—	20	20	{ None
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	4 s.	20,000	\$5	all	5.00 June	4 Nov.	4	4	{ 35 cts. for year ending 31/5/14
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	18 s.	27,723	\$10	all	22 1/2 Feb.	17 Jan.	18	17	{ \$1.00 per share for year ending 31.12.14
Watson and Co., Ltd.	7 s.	90,000	\$10	all	8 1/2 April	6.90 Dec.	7	7	{ 70 cts. for 1913
William Powell, Limited.	86 1/2 s.	21,000	\$7	all	9 1/2 Jan.	6 1/2 Dec.	6 1/2	6 1/2	{ 50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14
S. Morning Post	29 b.	6,000	\$25	all	30 June	92 Dec.	29	29	{ \$1. Interim a/c year 31.8.14

WRIGHT &amp; HORNBY.

Share and General Brokers.

6, Des Voeux Road Central. Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO NOON MAR. 17, 1915.

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

## EXCHANGE.

17th March.

Selling.	Demand India	137	T/T France	231	6 m's. France	2.47
T/T	T/T Bombay	137	Demand Paris	231 1/2	Gold Leaf per tal.	456.20
Demand	Demand Bombay	137	On Haiphong	7 1/2 prem.	Sovereign	\$10.75 nom.
30 d/s	T/T Calcutta	137	On Saigon	7	Bar Silver ready	24 1/8
60 d/s	Demand Calcutta	137	On Bangkok	8 1/2	forwards	
4 m/s	Demand Manila	89 1/2	Buying.			
T/T Shanghai	T/T Man P'co & N.Y.	44	4 m's. L/C	1/105 1/2	SUBSIDIARY COINS.	
Private 30 d/s sight	Demand New York	44 1/8	4 m's. D.P.	1/105 1/2	Discount per \$100:	
T/T Singapore	T/T Java	110 1/2	6 m's. L/C	1/11	Chinese	20 cts. pieces \$20 9/16
T/T Japan	T/T Marks	Nom.	30 d/s. S. & M.	1/105 1/2	Chinese	10
T/T India	Demand Germany		30 d/s. San P'co & N.Y.	45 1/2	Hongkong	20 cts. pieces \$15 3/8
			4 m's. Marks	Nom.	Hongkong	10
			4 m's. France	2.47		

## BANKS

## INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE: 60, Wall Street, New York

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES: BOMBAY, LONDON, CALCUTTA, MANILA, CANTON, PANAMA, OEBU, PEKING, COLON, SAN FRANCISCO, HANKOW, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, KOBE, YOKOHAMA.

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000

RESERVE FUNDS \$4,060,000

(U.S. Gold) \$7,310,000

All kinds of FOREIGN &amp; LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914.

## THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorised Capital Yen 48,000,000

Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000

Reserve Fund " 19,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches: Amoy, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Agencies at: Nagasaki, New York, Osaka, San Francisco, Seattle, Tokyo, Vancouver.

Interest Allowed on Current Accounts.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

EISHI-ONO, Manager.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1915.

## NOTES.

## THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up, \$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &amp;c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application.)

The Office of TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &amp;c.

Undertaken and Executed: SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; Co.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1908.

## PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

## TIME TABLE.

## WEEK DAYS.

1.00 AM to 2.00 AM. Every 15 Min.

2.00 AM to 3.00 AM. " " " "

3.00 AM to 4.00 AM. " " " "

4.00 AM to 5.00 AM. " " " "

5.00 AM to 6.00 AM. " " " "

6.00 AM to 7.00 AM. " " " "

7.00 AM to 8.00 AM. " " " "

8.00 AM to 9.00 AM. " " " "

9.00 AM to 10.00 AM. " " " "

10.00 AM to 11.00 AM. " " " "

11.00 AM to 12.00 PM. " " " "

12.00 PM to 1.00 PM. " " " "

1.00 PM to 2.00 PM. " " " "

2.00 PM to 3.00 PM. " " " "

3.00 PM to 4.00 PM. " " " "

4.00 PM to 5.00 PM. " " " "

5.00 PM to 6.00 PM. " " " "

6.00 PM to 7.00 PM. " " " "

7.00 PM to 8.00 PM. " " " "

8.00 PM to 9.00 PM. " " " "

9.00 PM to 10.00 PM. " " " "



